Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,758. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FAIR TREATMENT OF ALL DEMOCRATS

The Convention at Syracuse Controlled by a Determination to Establish Party Unity.

A SOLID FRONT MUST BE PRESENTED THIS FALL

Keynote of the Campaign Sounded in an Admirable Address by the Temporary Chairman, Perry Belmont.

WISE ACTION SURE TO BE TAKEN ON THE EXCISE QUESTION

Adjournment of the Convention for the Day at the Close of the Morning Session—The Committee on Credentials Considers the New-York Contest—It Favors Giving the State Democracy One-fifth Representation.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—At the close of the first day of the Democratic State Convention the work for which it assembled is advancing satisfactorily, not without some friction, but in a spirit that augurs well.

The first session, over which the Hon. Perry Belmont presided with dignity and which he addressed in a speech of great interest, provided the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions.

The Committee on Permanent Organization has selected ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower for permanent Chairman.

The Committee on Credentials has heard arguments on all contests. It was decided to recommend that the State Democracy pressed it freely. It was stated for him and from him in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, and for the reasons that he had last year advised the admission of the Kings and New-York contestants he was ready and anxious to make a personal effort to induce the convention to take in the New-York contestants.

The Tammany men proceeded as if they had been challenged. If they could convince the delegates out of New-York and Kings, to a number sufficient to reverse the tendency indicated at the first session of the convention, they might go home with the prestige of a victory for an organization.

Hill Against Tammany.

Once engaged in this little political fight, the delegates became very eager and spirited. The chance of a break between Tammany and Senator Hill, with Hill as the spokesman for the State Democracy before the Committee on Contested Seats, was an arrangement of lines in the party that was novel enough to be startling, and when it was reported that Senator Murphy dis-

Daniel N. Lockwood.
One of the Prominent Erie County Democrats Who Would Like to See Augustus F. Scheu Nominated for State Controller.

have one-fifth of the seats allotted to the New-York delegation.

The Committee on Resolutions, in the work of which there is more interest than in that of any other committee, is engaged in an animated discussion on the excise question. The committee, after rejecting a number of propositions, has committed the preparation of an excise resolution to a committee of five. It is probable that the plank will conform closely to the suggestions of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The convention will resume its work at the Alhambra at 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

Between the adjournment at 2 o'clock and the time for the meeting of the Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials, and Resolutions, the candidates for State offices and their friends were actively engaged in pressing the arguments for the different men whose names have ben mentioned.

Crain for Attorney General.

There were no new candidates suggested until the Tammany men began to talk about ex-Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain as an available man for Attorney General. This proposition at once advertised the alarm that the ammany men felt. Abundance of indications had been furnished to them that the temper of the convention was favorable to the admission of the State Democrats, on a basis similar to or identical with that agreed upon in Kings County. There was not much doubt if the questionwas left to the Committee on Credentials that the State Democrats would be recognized and accorded one vote in three.

There was no doubt about the Tammany concern when some of the county delegates began to hear that the Tammany people were prepared to give assurances of support to candidates for State offices, if, in return, they could obtain pledges of votes to sustain Tammany Hall in its fight for the recognition only of "regular" delegates.

Tammany Threatens Candidates.

The whole Tammany delegation, a body of 105 votes, was supposed to be ready to oppose any candidate who would not stand by them, as a matter of course.

Senator Hill's name was quickly connected with this controversy, and the talk put him in the position of an antagonist of Tammany. There could be no doubt about his opinion in this case. He had approved of the attitude of the senior Senator, and was lending his influence to Tammany Hall, the interest in the situation was intensified.

But it was soon learned that if Senator Murphy was taking sides it was in a merely passive way. He was too ill to engage vigorously in a contest, and while it is not doubted that his sympathies were with the Tammany men, he was resting quietly in his room, while Senator Hill was receiving delegates who came voluntarily and others who visited his room because he had asked to have them call.

No one had any doubt about the advice he gave his visitors concerning what he conceived to be their duty in voting on the admission of the State Democrats.

No Menace to Party Harmony.

It's a fight! There is no question about that, but the way in which it is proceeding is far from being a menace to party harmony.

It is showing that there is among the delegates a lively sense of fairness, and a determination not to reject the services and assistance of all Democrats in the campaign of this Fall.

The most strenuous objection of Tammany Hall to the admission of the delegates of the State Democracy is that a recognition of their rivals by the convention may be followed by a demand for a share of the nominations for legislative and for local offices.

They know that the convention has approved a resolution authorizing the State Committee to divide as to the regularity of local tickets where there has been failure to agree, but this does not fully satisfy the Tammany delegates.

They insist that they shall not be declared half regular. They will not surrender until the fight has been fought to a finish.

The Excise Plank.

All manner of reports about the excise plank in the platform were in circulation as soon as the Committee on Resolutions met to discharge its duty.

An early report that a plank somewhat elaborately advocating liberal Sunday laws and strict Sunday observance was likely to be approved set the delegates to worrying.

It soon appeared that a resolution of this sort had gone before the committee, along with many others, but it did not strike those who knew the wishes of Senator Hill and Senator Murphy as meeting their expectation that there should be a brief, sharp declaration of a general home-rule principle, with avoidance of elaborate disquisition.

Sound-Money Declaration.

Gen. Tracey and other well-informed sound-money men are directing their attention to securing from the Committee on Resolutions a money plank that shall defy criticism. They have been agitated by a report that some fol-de-rol about "gradual steps to bimetallism" is to be injected into the platform, and they will not relax their efforts to prevent this, believing that it would be a serious mistake to qualify a sound-money utterance by any such mischievous trifling with a serious matter.

Gen. Tracey believes that the sentiment of the Democrats of the State would be misrepresnted by a declaration for anything but money that will be argued as safe and sound by the business men of the State.

AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

The Chosen Party Emblem Both an Inspiration and an Omen of Victory.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—A star, the plain, strong, inspiring emblem recommended to the Democracy of the State of New-York for its ballot emblem, was the most conspicuous and striking feature of the decorations of the Alhambra, in which the State Convention this morning held its first session.

It was a sign of Democratic unity, of hope, of confidence, commending the party that had chosen it to approval, and suggesting aptitude on the part of some one in affording an admirable comparison between the eagle that struggles awkwardly near the ground, with a pen guided by a party-destroying boss, and the fixed star of Democratic hope and aspiration for better government glowing steadily for the encouragement of all who look up to it—an inspiration to every zealous patriot and a beacon of victory that will guide the party to many successes.

An Inspiring Speech.

The speech with which Perry Belmont invited the convention to take up its work was full of the general feeling of the Democratic confidence that the contest of 1895 would result in Democratic victory. Mr. Belmont spoke deliberately, clearly, and with excellent emphasis. He had sounded the feeling of the party in the State, and he expressed the views of the great majority of the delegates, as well as that of the rank and file who sent the delegates to Syracuse, aptly and accurately on almost every subject he touched.

His speech was in marked and admirable contrast with that of Congressman Sherman, temporary Chairman of the Saratoga Convention. Mr. Sherman's harangue was a commonplace complication of back-number Republican accusations, except when it was an unhappy kick at Republicans who had been turned out of office as unfit for further trust or confidence.

Thoughtful, Broad, and Accurate.

Mr. Belmont's address was a thoughtful, broad, accurate statement of the attitude of the Democratic Party on the most important problems before the people for more than thirty years. It was free from idle froth, and the speaker did not waste a moment of time in wordy denunciation of the opposition.

The Democrats held their convention in a hall that was as much too small for the delegates, the alternates, and the interested visitors as the Convention Hall at Saratoga was too large. There was some uncomfortable crowding, large delegates who required much knee space being subjected to unnecessary wear and tear.

The Star of Victory.

The prevailing spirit of hope was expressed by a liberal display of bunting. From the centre of the platform the Democratic emblem—the star of victory—beamed in red, white, and blue. Over the head of the delegates were streamers of bunting in the National colors, hung with small American flags, the gay lines festooned from the sides of the hall to a centre point under the roof. The arrangers of the hall had not overdone the business of decoration, and they had omitted the useful but annoying staffs and banners that are sometimes used to designate the places of delegations, and always invite the criticism of those whose view of the hall is cut off by the intervention of sticks and signs.

A Serious and Earnest Body.

It was an orderly, serious, earnest body that gradually filled up the rows of chairs preparatory to the opening of the convention business. A buzzing of conversation that grew with the growth of the throng was occasionally interrupted by outbursts of applause for conspicuous arrivals.

Ex-Gov. Flower caused the first of these demonstrations. It was hearty and general, and so were the greetings to Gen.

Thomas F. Gilroy.
New-York's ex-Mayor and a Prominent Delegate to the Convention.

Tracey, Daniel N. Lockwood, Edward M. Shepard, and the Brooklyn independents.

There was applause also for the State Democrats, in which the Tammany men in the front row were not yet prepared to join. The greeting accorded to "the factions" was not needed to show that there was a strong feeling in the convention in favor of generous treatment of all Democrats, in the expectation that the benefits to be secured to the party would outweigh the danger to be incurred by a temporary relaxation of party discipline.

Fair Treatment of All Democrats.

An opportunity to ascertain the feeling of the convention toward liberality of admission of irregular delegates was provided soon after Chairman Hinkley called the convention to order, at high noon. Carrying out the instructions of the State Committee, the resolution placing both the Bell and Shepard delegations on the roll, with the understanding that the Bell delegates were to cast two votes to one cast by the Shepard delegates, was carried without opposition.

Among the Tammany delegates, who were prepared for resisting recognition of irregularity as subversive of party discipline and effective party action, the action of the State Committee was regretted, not only because it invited a demonstration of approval of a policy to which they were opposed, but because it indicated the weakness of their position in the estimation of the convention.

The Enlarged State Committee.

There was prompt acceptance by the convention of the State Committee's recommendation for a larger representation in the next State Committee, by the selection of a member from each of the fifty Senatorial districts. It was known to some of the delegates that Senator Hill would not have objected to an enlargement of the committee on the basis of one representative from each county, and the selection of the County Chairman in each county for the place.

As it is, the Democrats here, without objection by any delegate, increased the membership of the State Committee from thirty-four to fifty. This willing acceptance of a

Charles S. Fairchild.
Leader of the Contest by the State Democracy.

demand that was made to the Republican Convention by Republicans who were not agreeable to Mr. Platt, and which was rejected contemptuously when Mr. Fassett pleaded for consideration by the convention then in session and a report to the next State Convention, fairly illustrates the difference in the direction and temper of the Democratic body.

The convention was evidently having its way, and the road it was taking was one to harmony.

The Temporary Chairman.

When it came to be time for Perry Belmont to be escorted to the platform by ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood and George Foster Peabody, the convention cheered the temporary Chairman lustily, as with frock coat buttoned closely, he made his way to the stage and took the gavel. Mr. Belmont was almost as dark as an Indian from exposure to the sun and sea breezes. He exhibited the composure of the man of experience in addressing large gatherings, speaking with great care, deliberation, and distinctness of utterance.

The gloom of a year ago, when Democrats were declining nominations was described graphically and a storm of applause was evoked by the reference to Senator Hill's acceptance of the leadership of a forlorn hope. This situation was contrasted with the prevailing hopelessness, and a reminder was given of the rapidity with which occasional Democratic reverses in the State had been followed by substantial victories.

The Convention Interested.

The convention followed with interest and close attention the review of the party's history, and Mr. Belmont's effective showing of its soundness on all the vital public questions of money, home rule, and low taxes. Under Seymour, Tilden, Cleveland, Flower, and Hill, it had always adhered to sound-money, taxation reform, economical government. As a matter of course that part of the speech treating the excise question was heard with particular attention.

The advice of Mr. Belmont to the convention was practically that of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. While courageous, candid, and direct, it was not the wild scream for lawless Sundays that Republicans were praying might be heard.

It would be difficult for anybody to discuss the question with greater freedom or nicer care than were exercised by Mr. Belmont, and no delegate could have treated it with greater acceptability to the convention.

Much interest was expressed in the passage in which he pointed out the injustice of the law that permits town and villages to make excise regulations and denies the same privilege to the great cities of the State. Mr. Belmont made no reference to the "third term" question.

Applause for the President.

He drew cordial applause for President Cleveland and his sound-money attitude, but he afforded no opportunity to the convention to divide on a subject that is more interesting to Republicans that to Democrats. Mr. Belmont had thought of referring to the topic, but he accepted the advice of close friends that he omit it as possibly irritating, and in no conceivable way helpful to the development of a strong, hearty, vigorous union of all Democrats to secure a handsome victory in the State.

Keynote of the Campaign.

The keynote of the campaign had been sounded. The utterance was a ringing one from which no Democrat can withhold his approval and which ought to command the effective acquiescence of every reasonable, rational, liberal-minded, and independent Republican. With Mr. Belmont's address and the appointment of the Committees on Contested Seats, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions, the first session of the convention came to an end. It had been conducted in a spirit promising a completion of its work in a way to meet with the heartiest concurrence of the Democrats of the State and of the Nation.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

Committee of Five Charged with Preparing a Resolution.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The Committee on Platform of the Democratic Convention will offer a platform that will denounce the violation of laws in Republican localities that are strictly enforced in Democratic localities.

The platform also will declare that no law can be enforced that has not behind it a public sentiment, and will insist that home rule should govern excise, taxation, and other subjects in which localities are immediately interested.

This was made plain in a meeting of the committee to-night called for the purpose of perfecting a platform to be submitted to the convention to-morrow.

Rejected Propositions.

The excise question came to the front soon after the convention began its work in the form of a plank, assumed to have been prepared by the State Committee. It declared in favor of the enactment of a law submitting to the people the question whether the saloons should be open during certain hours on Sunday.

The debate upon this proposition immediately became warm. Col. Fellows of New-York and ex-Speaker Sulzer supported the plank. Ex-Gov. Flower, at the close of the speech of denunciation, moved to strike it out. The vote stood 25 to 18 in favor of his motion.

E. M. Shepard then caused a sensation by offering a plank which was a tacit indorsement of the position assumed by Commissioner Roosevelt. This also was voted down.

The German element in the committee advanced a proposition, which pledged the party to obtain if possible from the next Legislature a law which would enable each community to determine for itself by popular vote whether the sale of liquor should be permitted on Sunday during certain hours and in a manner so restricted as not to interfere with the religious observance to be specified by statute. This plank was defeated.

A Committee of Five.

The advocates of the defeated proposition became somewhat excited, and for an hour the debate was exceedingly warm. The Democrats who could see beyond their noses protested against the adoption of a plank which would place the party in a false position, and succeeded in heading off the different movements calculated to cause trouble in the convention.

It was finally decided that a committee of five should be appointed to prepare an excise plank, to be submitted to the whole convention.

Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee kept in close touch with the proceedings, and it was on his advice that this action finally was taken.

The committee appointed by Mr. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, is composed of Messrs. Sulzer, Flower, Milburn, Lynn, and Shepard. This committee lost no time in getting to work, and its members believe they will be able to produce an excise plank which shall not misrepresent the party.

The Financial Plank.

Before adjourning, the Committee on Resolutions perfected the remainder of the platform. The financial plank declares in favor of gold and silver as the only legal tender; denounces the use of all money not convertible into coin; advocates the gradual retirement of the greenbacks, and pronounces against the free-coinage of silver.

IN THE MASCOT HALL.

Party Leaders Applauded as They Take Their Seats.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The Democratic emblem—a star in red, white, and blue—fixed to the centre of the platform, a thousand other stars in blue fields of flags, festooned upon the walls and strung from the centre of the ceiling over the convention hall, and a band that played "The Star-Spangled Banner" formed an appropriate setting for the meeting place of the delegates gathering to transact the business of the Democratic Party. The new party emblem was everywhere in evidence. Even the long streamers decked with flags radiated from the centre overhead in the form of a great star, which, to the first delegates who came to Alhambra Hall this morning, looked as if it were a star of hope.

Underneath these stars there was soon to gather one of the most earnest and business-like conventions which has been held in years—a convention that should discuss the issues of the coming campaign with a frankness and evident honesty that could not fail to command admiration.

A Mascot Hall.

The hall is perhaps five minutes' walk from the hotels where most of the delegates are staying. It has been used for many public political gatherings, and it is the fact that conventions held there in past years have nominated winning candidates. It has come to be called a mascot hall.

The earliest delegates went to it this morning at about 11 o'clock, in twos and threes, without any attempt to go by county delegations. A few visitors who sat in the space outside the main floor went at the same time, among them being many ladies.

Presently Chairman James W. Hinkley of the State Committee put in appearance. Struggling through the crowd in the rear of the room, he made his way to the platform down the side aisle. He carried in one hand his shiny high hat, and in the other a bundle of papers.

Then the first of the convention jokers came down to the tables. "They are going to give room in the convention to Tom Costigan and F. Grote," he said. "Both are here, and will come in."

"That settles it," replied one of the listeners. "The State Democracy will occupy half the seats allotted to the New-York delegation." This, of course, was a gentle hit at the ample proportions of the two State Democracy men, who tip the beam anywhere from 300 to 400 each, according to condition.

First State Democracy Man.

While the talk of the State Democracy was going on, ex-Judge Maurice J. Power appeared and walked down to the front seats. He was the first of the State Democracy's men to come to the front.

There was a general mixing up of Democrats of all shades of belief as they came to the hall. Tammany men and State Democracy men came together, and without exception there seemed to be the best of feeling.

Anthony Saladin, Jr., Chairman of the Oswego County Committee, Hill Democrat, had an eye out for his rivals from that county. They have a bitter contest on hand. "We fight hard," said Mr. Saladin, as he cast his eye about for one of his opponents, "but at the same time we don't like to do it, and each side expresses regrets." Mr. Saladin's delegates were on the roll, and so he was sure of seats during the temporary organization. As he entered he cast longing eyes at the chairs, as if he would like to take them away that he might be sure of them for the rest of the convention.

The First Applause.

The hall was thickly sprinkled with delegates when the band began to play "The Red, White, and Blue."

Just at that minute the first applause was heard. It was not for the band, however, but because just then the smiling face of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower appeared in the thick of the crowd.

The ex-Governor seems to be on mighty good terms with the average delegate. They all know him and are glad to shake hands with him. He puts on no more airs than any "hayseeder," and whenever he is in sight the crowd takes cognizance of it. That doesn't worry him a bit. He made his way through the crowd and found a seat with the Watertown delegation, not far from the centre of the hall.

Ex-Postmaster General Bissell, with the Erie County men, was not far away, and, as Mr. Bissell and ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood came in, like a pair of giants, they were given a round of applause.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Liberal Applause for President Cleveland and Senator Hill.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The band in Alhambra Hall struck up "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow" at 12:25 o'clock, and as soon as it was over Chairman Hinkley rapped on the table and announced that prayer would be offered by the Rev. Mr. Fahnestock of this city.

After the prayer, Chairman Hinkley promptly announced that the State Committee had directed that the names of both sets of delegates from Kings County be placed on the rolls, and that "regulars" be given two-thirds of the representation and the independents one-third on all questions. In accordance with the recommendation of the committee this rule was extended to similar cases in other counties. Mr. Hinkley also presented, by direction of the State Committee, a resolution to govern as to the call of names whenever, in the course of the convention, a roll call became necessary. These resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That in the event of a roll call in this convention the two names first on the list of the organization which is determined by the State committee to be regular shall be called

J. W. Hinkley.
Chairman of the State Committee, Who Called the Convention to Order.

and the first one on the list of the independents in each district; and that those alone shall be the delegates in such delegations entitled to a vote.

Resolved, That in the event of the failure of two organizations admitted to seats in the convention to agree on local tickets, the one alone recognized as regular shall have the right to use the party emblem and have its local ticket printed in the second column on the ballot.

This resolution was adopted on motion of ex-Mayor Gilroy of New-York.

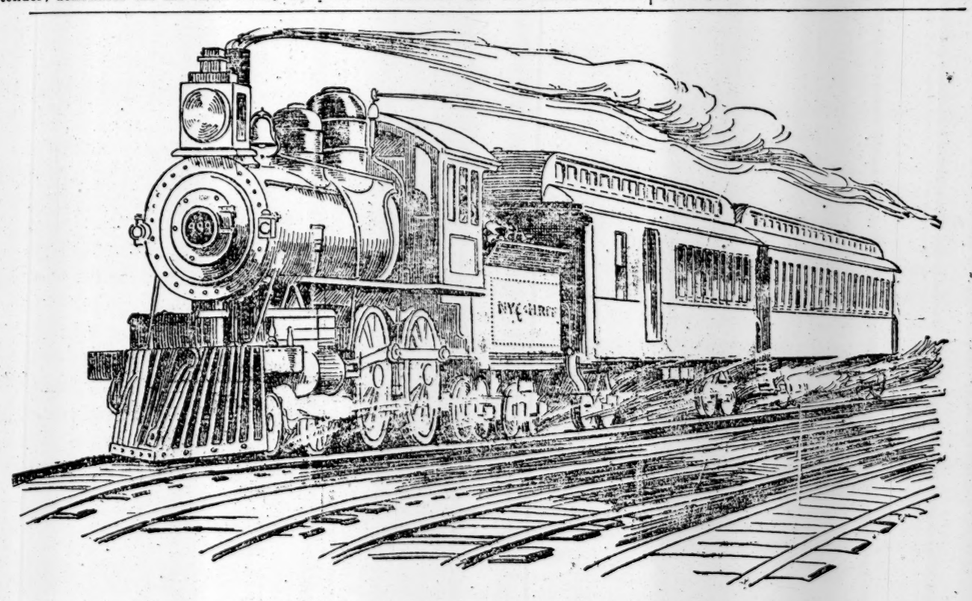
Enlargement of the Committee.

Chairman Hinkley then announced the action of the State Committee in determining on the enlargement of the State Committee. He said that the committee had directed him to say that it had determined that hereafter the committee should be elected by Senatorial districts.

This action of the committee had become generally known to the delegates and did not come to the greater number of them as a surprise. Chairman Hinkley lost no time. Before the convention had had time to more than grasp the significance of the

Continued on Page 2.

Address Your Order for Bottled Beer to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., Park Av. and 51st St.—Adv.



THE NEW-YORK TIMES SPECIAL NEWSPAPER TRAIN.
Established a New Record in Railroad Traveling by Making 144 34-100 Miles at a Speed of 67 32-100 Miles an Hour, and Made It Possible for Syracuse Readers to Have THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Breakfast Hour.

SYRACUSE ASTONISHED

The New-York Times Arrives at Breakfast Hour.

GREAT JOURNALISTIC FEAT

The Paper on the Streets Soon After Eight o'Clock.

A RAILROAD RECORD BROKEN ALSO

The Times's Special Train Runs from Albany to Syracuse at a Speed of Over 67 Miles an Hour.

CITIZENS AND DELEGATES AMAZED

Much Praise for the Management of The New-York Times for Its Remarkable Achievement.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES determined to give the delegates and the host of other Democrats here a surprise this morning.

It arranged to give them at their breakfast table a special Syracuse Convention edition containing all the news and the gossip of yesterday.

Some calculation was required to do this, for New-York newspapers ordinarily do not go to press until 2 o'clock in the morning, and the distance from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's pressroom to the average Syracuse breakfast table is 300 miles. All well-ordered Syracuse breakfasts begin about 8 o'clock.

Some thousands of copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES reached this city at 8:08 o'clock. Forty newsboys were on hand to distribute them; so it can fairly be said that nobody's breakfast in this town was spoiled.

Not only did these copies contain an ample report of the doings of the Democrats here, but they also contained an early view of all the news of the day, both local and foreign.

The Delegates Astonished.

The delegates were astonished when they emerged from their rooms to find a New-York newspaper ready for their perusal.

"This will aid digestion very materially," exclaimed one New-Yorker, as he settled down to read the news.

John Trainor grabbed half a dozen copies when they arrived at the Yates House, and immediately sent one each to Senators Hill and Murphy and Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee with his compliments.

"Why, what's this?" inquired the senior Senator, who has himself had some experience in the management of Elmira newspapers.

"To-day's TIMES! How did that get here as early as this? None of the New-York papers ever reach Syracuse till ten minutes past 12 o'clock. Well, well!" and he immediately dived into its columns.

This is a peace and harmony year, and Mr. Hill encountered nothing that was calculated to disturb his serenity.

"I want to congratulate THE TIMES on its enterprise," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge of Brooklyn.

"How was it done?" asked John A. Mason, editor of The Harlem Local Reporter. "It's a mighty good piece of work. I have never seen anything of the sort done by any New-York newspaper before. You must have a magnificent organization to be able to accomplish such a feat. You will make a lot of friends by it."

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower adjusted his glasses and looked at the hotel elevator boy, who was crying, "THE TIMES!"

"You little rascal!" he exclaimed, good-naturedly, "don't you know that no New-York newspaper gets as far as Syracuse at this hour of the day?"

"It's to-day's TIMES all the same," replied the boy.

"Give me a couple of copies. I'll send one to Griffin; he's anxious to know whether he's going to be nominated."

"THE TIMES's special train must have run all the way up on the telegraph wires," said Judge Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court of New-York. "It's refreshing to have a New-York newspaper to read at the breakfast table."

An Astonishing Feat.

"That's an astonishing feat!" exclaimed C. C. Baldwin, Surveyor of the Port. "I didn't suppose it was possible to get a

Look Sharply

To the condition of your bodily health at this time. It is now that peculiar perils assail the system. Hot noons are succeeded by chilly nights. There is fog and dampness. These things bring on colds, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis, and many other serious evils. A defense against them is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives a good appetite, vitalizes the blood, and makes you strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. $1; 6 for $5. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

New-York newspaper here at 8 o'clock in the morning."

"I suppose," said Norman E. Mack, editor and proprietor of The Buffalo Times, "if we get one of the National Conventions in Buffalo next year, THE TIMES will agree to be in Buffalo in season for dinner. You know we all take a bite at 12 o'clock every day out there."

He was promptly assured that such would be the case. In fact, he was promised that he should have his own copy of THE TIMES at 11 o'clock every day if he succeeded in capturing a National Convention.

"You put the spurs to your esteemed contemporaries in Gotham," said Major John A. Corwin, the breezy correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, who is here to satisfy the hunger of that very large number of Democrats and Republicans who read his newspaper because it gives all the news.

"My, my!" he added, "it reminds me of a special newspaper train which I had charge of for The Chicago Times, when Wilbur F. Storey owned the paper. You ask George Bell of The New-York Sun about it. A fellow has to get up very early and remain up very late to beat George Bell," and the Major relapsed into reminiscences of a trip between Ottawa and Chicago, a trip such as only newspaper men in the wild and woolly West ever took in the earlier years of Chicago journalism.

A Good Bit of Work.

Ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, one of the best-known newspaper men in all America, and who knows a good thing when he sees it, said: "That was a rattling good bit of work that THE TIMES did this morning. It was the best piece of legitimate newspaper enterprise that I have noticed in many a day. When I got up this morning, just after 8 o'clock, I heard the boys calling out, 'Here's yere NEW-YORK TIMES!' and I rubbed my eyes to see if I was not dreaming. I could not believe that a New-York paper could be had here at that time of day, but when I hurried down stairs to breakfast I found that the feat had been accomplished, and I had THE TIMES with my breakfast. Not only was THE TIMES here bright and early, but it was here in mighty good shape. It made an excellent presentation of the convention news, and it told its story well. THE TIMES did just the right thing, and did the right thing right. The special train broke the record, did it? Well, THE TIMES broke a record, too."

THE RECORD-BREAKING TRAIN.

The Fastest Time Made on Any Railroad in the World's History.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—When the people of Syracuse and their Democratic visitors had read their copies of THE TIMES, they naturally inquired how it was possible to have accomplished such a feat. They have now learned that THE NEW-YORK TIMES Syracuse Convention special train was a record-breaker in the history of railroad traveling, and by a record-breaker in this case is meant exactly this one thing, no more, no less, that THE NEW-YORK TIMES special train ran faster than any other train on this globe was ever run for a distance of 150 miles. This extraordinary run was made between Albany and this city. The distance is, to be exact, 147 84-100 miles The time in which THE NEW-YORK TIMES special skimmed over this little bit of space was 134 minutes and 30 seconds, that is to say, two hours and fourteen minutes and thirty seconds. This is at the rate of 66 4-100 miles per hour.

The Syracuse Tunnel.

Even this extraordinary time would have been improved upon, but for the fact that just outside the city limits, exactly one mile and a half from the Syracuse station, there is an obnoxious tunnel. The instant an engineer dashes into its dark recesses he knows he must slow down and run at a huckleberry gait through the city; otherwise, the City Fathers of Syracuse would declare that a local ordinance regulating the speed of trains had been violated, whereupon Third Vice President H. Walter Webb might be hauled into court and be compelled to pay a fine of $11 for said violation. There will be no fine paid in this case, for Superintendent Harrington and Assistant Superintendent J. R. Leonard were aboard the special, and they saw to it that there was the usual slow down.

The run from Albany to the tunnel of 146 34-100 miles, was made in 130 minutes 41 seconds, which is at the rate of 67 32-100 miles per hour.

Was it fast traveling? Ask the New-York Central Railroad authorities; ask H. Walter Webb, who operates the road, who conceives the daring trips that have been made over his company's system, and who, to prove his faith in the solidity of its roadbed, the safety of its bridges, and the superiority of its train service over all other railroads of the earth, never hesitates to accompany any train on record-breaking expeditions bent.

Crossing the Mohawk Valley.

The hour at which THE TIMES's special slipped out of Albany for its flight through the level Mohawk Valley was a little early for the most enthusiastic record breaker to be astir. Had it been generally known that the famous 999, the Chicago Exposition flier, was about to slip over the rails with the velocity of a shooting star, and with difficulty was brought to a slow-down at the Syracuse tunnel, the whole 150 miles, no doubt, would have been lined with curious spectators. All they would have seen, it is true—but it would have been something to have talked about—was the monster engine, with two cars, appear like a streak of lightning and then disappear with the same speed, if lightning can be said to have speed. They would have heard something that persons at a distance would describe as a rumble, and those close at hand as a roar.

Crew of the Flier.

To have obtained the full equivalent for the price of admission to such a rare spectacle, one should have been in a balloon or on a hilltop, where he could have noted how 999 reeled off about twenty-five miles at a stretch. The Hank Haff of the rail, "Ed" Chase, had the throttle of 999. He is a veteran at the business of hurrying things over the rail. His fireman, another veteran, "Chris" Stark, was with him. The conductor was J. M. Neet. The trainman at the rear, who shielded his eyes from the dust at the tail end of the train, was Martin Cain.

Circulation Superintendent Potter clung to his bundles of TIMES, and kept an anxious eye upon the roadbed behind the train. He felt confident that THE TIMES would be the first New-York newspaper in Syracuse, and events justified his confidence. Engineer Chase was notified that the wide, wide world was before him, and that he had a clear road to Syracuse, where the whole party would breakfast. It is a famous stretch for record breaking, this run through the Mohawk Valley, almost as level as a table, with hardly a kink or crook throughout the whole 147 miles.

Fastest Trip on Record.

A few observations were made by the railroad men of the party as they streaked across the Empire State. For instance, the mile which ends at the Oneida Station was run in exactly forty-five seconds, which is precisely eighty miles an hour. When the City of Rome was reached, the record stood 109 1-11 miles in 101 minutes. Syracuse was thirty-seven miles away. Gen. Phil Sheridan was once thirty-seven miles away from a given point, and happy would he have been had he had the wonderful Exposition flier for a steed. The Syracuse tunnel was reached, and the watches were out.

"We have been traveling somewhat rapidly this morning, Mr. Leonard," exclaimed Superintendent F. A. Harrington to his assistant.

"We have been traveling very rapidly this morning, Mr. Harrington," replied Mr. Leonard.

"Has any other railroad than the New-York Central ever run a train so rapidly?" asked Mr. Potter, beginning to cross-examine his feelings and recover his breath.

"Never," said the two railroad men in chorus.

"Is this the fastest run on record on any railroad on this globe?" persisted Mr. Potter.

"Here's the figures," replied Mr. Leonard. THE TIMES's readers have already inspected them.

Where the Record Was Broken.

"From Albany Station to the Syracuse tunnel the distnce is 146 and 34-100 miles. This distance was covered in 130 minutes and 41 seconds. This is at the rate of 67 and 32-100 miles per hour.

"No such average for so great a distance was ever established before. The fastest mile that this train traveled on its journey from Albany here was just east of Oneida, where a mile was made in 45 seconds. This speed is equal to 80 miles an hour. No stops were made between Albany and Syracuse. The train reached this city at 8:13, and at 8:20 o'clock newsboys were crying THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale in all the principal streets and in all the prominent hotel lobbies.

"Immediately following the train which broke a world's record came a second fast train. Train No. 2 carried two cars, no passengers, and was stocked with New-York Worlds. It arrived in the city at 8:44 o'clock. Engine No. 906, in charge of Engineer John Hutchinson, drew The World train. This run was made in somewhat slower time to the run of No. 999, but it came near being a record breaker also. The distance from Albany to the Syracuse station was made in 141 minutes and 48 seconds. This is at the rate of 62 69-100 miles per hour. Before 9 o'clock two of the principal New-York Democratic morning papers of current date were in the hands of New-York politicians in attendance at the State Convention of their party, over 300 miles distant from where the papers were published."

The Herald's Account.

Says The Syracuse Evening Herald:

"The New-York Central won fresh laurels this morning when, a few minutes apart, two special trains were run from New-York—one in record-breaking time and the other close to the record. The feat was done without special orders, and none outside of the railroad employes knew of it until the trans came in, and every one was surprised to hear the call of a New-York paper on the street at 8:15 A. M. That alone was a creditable achievement. Two of the New-York newspapers wanted to outstrip their competitors, and after arranging for special State Convention editions, secured special trains, that the paper might be in this city in season and greet the Eastern men at their breakfast. In this they were successful.

"The first train left New-York City carrying THE NEW-YORK TIMES at about 3 A. M. The official time cannot be learned. Out of the city the train went whizzing with two cars. At 5:58:30 o'clock the train had stopped, changed engines, and was starting from Albany. Engine 999 was attached, and with "Ed" Chase at the throttle the record was bound to go.

Telegraph Poles Like a Streak.

"After leaving Albany and climbing the hill this side, the open country was reached, and the train began to shoot over the level track at almost lightning speed. Stations were passed in a second, and the telegraph poles dissolved into one long, black streak. From the rear of the train only a cloud of dust was seen. The track was clear, and except for slowdowns for water at Sand Bank, Palatine Bridge, and east of Rome, not a stop was made. The little "Pent up" city was passed in a flash. At exactly 8:13:30 A. M., the wheels stopped revolving at the New-York Central Station, and another record for the distance was shattered. The 149 miles between Albany and this city was made in 135 minutes, as against the best previous record of 140 minutes, 35 seconds, made by the special on Sept. 11.

"The second train was not far behind the first. It carried The New-York World and left New-York at 3:25 A. M. The schedule of arrival and departure at Albany was 6:10 and 6:15 A. M., but the train was seven minutes and thirty seconds late, and left at 6:22:30. The same incidents attached as to the first. The second train was due here at 9 A. M., but at exactly 8:44:12 the train stopped and began to discharge her bundle of papers. Engine No. 906, with Engineer Hutchinson, drew the second train. Both runs were unusual feats in railroading, and the first was a record breaker for the Mohawk Division."

Says The Syracuse Evening News: "The New-York Central can just hustle when it wants to."

HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORD.

The following comparisons demonstrate clearly that THE NEW-YORK TIMES special flier holds the world's record for speed for the distances run:

New-York Times Train.

Albany to Syracuse station, 147 84-100 miles, in 134½ minutes, an average of 66 4-100 miles an hour.

Albany to Syracuse tunnel, 146 34-100 miles, in 130 minutes and 41 seconds, an average of 67 32-100 miles an hour.

Empire State Express's First Run.

Albany to Syracuse station, 147 84-100 miles, in 148 minutes and 15 seconds.

New-York Central Flier, Sept. 11, 1895

Albany to Syracuse station, 147 84-00 miles in 140 minutes and 25 seconds, an average speed of about 63½ miles an hour.

Syracuse to East Buffalo, 145½ miles, in 132 minutes and 51 seconds, an average of about 64 2-3 miles.

British West Coast Line.

London to Aberdeen, a distance of 540 miles in 512 minutes, an average of about 63 1-3 miles an hour.

Desirable articles of high cost, as well as a multitude of small articles at a trifling expense.

ALL HANDSOME.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

PRAISE FROM SYRACUSE PAPERS

Credit Given to The New-York Times For Its Record-Breaking Feat.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The Syracuse Journal this evening gives THE NEW-YORK TIMES full credit, not for its early arrival in Syracuse, something which it characterizes as unprecedented in the history of the so-called enterprises of New-York journalism, but also for having won the prize as a record-breaker in railroad traveling. It says:

"The fact is, a world's record was broken this morning. Engine No. 999, with Engineer Ed Chase in charge, did the trick. The run from Albany to this city was made in time that surpasses all previous records and more firmly establishes America's right to claim superiority for her railroad service. The distance from Albany to the Syracuse station is just 147 and 84-100 miles. Engine No. 999, drawing two cars, THE NEW-YORK TIMES and no passengers, covered the distance in 134 minutes and 30 seconds. This is at the rate of 66 and 4-100 of a mile per hour. The train had to slow up on entering the city, and thereby lost in its speed average.

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ARION'S WELCOME TO LORENZ

Van der Stucken's Successor Greeted by the Members of the Society—President Katzenmayer's Address.

A reception was given last night to the new musical director of the Arion, Julius Lorenz, who has just arrived from Germany, by the society, on the occasion of his first visit to the Arion Clubhouse. J. B. Pannes, the ex-President of the singing society, who returned from abroad with Mr.

Julius Lorenz.
The New Musical Director of the Arion Society.

Lorenz, introduced the new director to President Richard Katzenmayer, who in turn presented the officers and members of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Lorenz was next introduced to the Music Committee of the Newark (N. J.) Arion, of which Mr. Lorenz has also been elected musical director. The Newark delegation consisted of W. H. F. Fiedler, President; Siebald Jacobs, Vice President; Max Sala, Secretary; Henry Ahl, Vice Director, and George Grimme, Henry Richtmann, and Julius Meergott.

After an exchange of greetings the party marched from the Directors' room to the main hall, up stairs, where, upon entrance, the Arion chorus sang the "Arion Song of Welcome." President Katzenmayer led the party into the centre of the auditorium and there delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the Arion to its new director, Mr. Katzenmayer said:

"The competition for the successorship of Mr. Van der Stucken was exceedingly sharp, there being an unusually large list of applicants. Upon the strong recommendation of Berlin's illustrious composer, Max Bruch, and one of the best-known American musicians, Carl Zerrahn, the Arion Society selected you, Mr. Lorenz, from the list."

Here the chorus and large audience of members interrupted the speaker by an enthusiastic outburst of applause.

"It is our sincere hope," continued Mr. Katzenmayer, "that we may dispel any attack of homesickness you may experience, Mr. Lorenz, by our hearty welcome to you and earnest efforts to extend to you our artistic support, and make you feel thoroughly at home."

Mr. Lorenz proved his gratitude by his strong and frank manner of grasping President Katzenmayer's hand, which again started the tumult of plaudits. When quiet was again restored, Mr. Lorenz said he keenly appreciated the distinction of having been selected as Arion's director. All Germany had learned of the society's superior ability on its tour of Europe a few years ago. As to his ability, he trusted to demonstrate that. He trusted that the members of the society would accord to him the same support they had his worthy predecessor.

The chorus then gave a pleasant surprise to the new director by singing his own composition, "Noch Sind Die Tage Der Rosen." The Arion chorus sang a number of other beautiful selections under the conductorship of Johannes Werschinger, and around the banquet tables the large assemblage whiled away the hours pleasantly.

A BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA

More than $275,000 Damage—Webb & Co., Wool Merchants, Chief Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 24.—The six-story wool warehouse of Charles J. Webb & Co., 116 Chestnut Street, was destroyed by fire to-night, and several buildings adjoining in the rear were damaged. The fire started in the basement in the rear of Webb & Co.'s building, and it burned furiously for over an hour, when the flames were partially subdued.

The fire was practically extinguished at 11 o'clock. Webb & Co. lose $200,000 on stock, &c., covered by insurance. The building occupied by this firm, and which was completely gutted, was owned by the John A. Brown estate, and the loss by its destruction is placed at $50,000. The building was insured.

I. Reifsnyder, a wool merchant, who occupies portions of the buildings 110 and 112 South Front Street, which adjoin the rear of the Webb building, loses $10,000 by fire and water. The establishment of Charles Lennig & Co., Limited, manufacturers of chemicals at 112 South Front Street, was damaged to the extent of $5,000. The minor losses are also covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

The rear of the building occupied by H. B. Heston & Co., wool dealers, at 118 Chestnut Street, next door to Webb & Co.'s warehouse, was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

To-day's Election in Rhode Island.

From The Providence Journal, Sept. 24.

It is always a little difficult to get out much of a vote at a special election such as is to be held in this State to-morrow; and that difficulty may be increased this time by the fact that there has been no preceding campaign and scarcely any perceptible public attention given to the affair. Citizens should understand, however, that if they desire to secure the boon of biennial elections they must take a little trouble upon themselves in going to the polls and voting for the amendment. Its adoption requires that three-fifths of those voting shall vote for it, and as whatever opponents it may have are more likely to feel obliged to make their opposition known, it is possible that it might be defeated by stay-at-homes, even though much more than three-fifths of the qualified electors might approve it. By taking the trouble of going to the polls to-morrow and putting an end forever to the system of annual elections we can save ourselves a great deal of similar trouble hereafter.

Is Your Brain Tired?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves and makes exertion easy.

FAIR TREATMENT OF ALL DEMOCRATS

Continued from Page 1.

committee's action he proceeded to the temporary organization, saying that he had been directed by the State Committee to present to the convention the name of Perry Belmont for temporary Chairman of the convention.

Mr. Belmont's name was applauded as Chairman Hinkley spoke it, and when it died down, Mr. Hinkley proceeded to announce, as the State Committee's choice for temporary Secretaries Charles R. De Freest, William J. Ellis, C. T Dunning, A. E. Hoyt, Benjamin Kingen, C E. Van Duzen, and C. J. Huson. This action was ratified by the convention in a few seconds, and Chairman Hinkley said he would appoint Daniel N. Lockwood of Erie, and George Foster Peabody of Kings to escort Mr. Belmont to the chair. The two arose and went on a hunt for Mr. Belmont.

Chairman Belmont Applauded.

Mr. Belmont was sitting well up toward the front of the hall at the right. He came forward, and, with his committee of escort, he passed around to the other side of the platform, and presently the three appeared on the platform. There was more applause.

Mr. Belmont bowed, and passed to the centre of the paltform. He wore a black Prince Albert coat, a black shield tie, with a straight standing collar, and he was properly groomed. While the applause that greeted his appearance on the platform continued, Mr. Belmont stepped to the table in the centre, poured out some ice water, and drank it. "That's a good excise proposition to start with," said one of the delegates down in a front seat. There was so much applause that few heard it.

Cheers for President Cleveland.

Mr. Belmont produced a manuscript from his inside pocket and began in a deliberate, quiet tone. The hum which is always inevitable in a crowded convention hall died down, and, although Mr. Belmont spoke in quiet tones, he could be heard all over the hall. The crowd listened eagerly, and on numerous occasions there were bursts of applause. The crowd applauded the mention of ex-Gov. Flower's name. It applauded again and again when the names of Whitney, Hill, and Cleveland were mentioned, and there was another outburst when, in speaking of the subject of excise laws, he declared against the "infringement on the rights of others."

When Mr. Cleveland's name was spoken there was applause and cheers, the loudest and longest yet heard, and this was duplicated when the name of Hill was spoken.

When Mr. Hill's work in the Senate in connection with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchasing act was alluded to some one in the rear of the hall shouted: "We'll run Hill for President in 1896, John Remick and I."

CHAIRMAN BELMONT'S SPEECH.

Home Rule Demanded—Reforms Needed in the Excise Law.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—Temporary Chairman Perry Belmont occupied about forty minutes in making his speech. It was as follows:

The selection of your presiding officer is an act of partiality. I am sensible of your kindness, and, accepting most gratefully the honor you have done me, I ask your indulgence in the performance of my duties.

We have met under brighter political skies than were above us when we assembled at Saratoga a year ago. Then the Democratic gloom was indeed ominous. Even candidates were few. Our excellent Governor, Mr. Flower, entitled by custom to a renomination, had, in a public letter, declined it. The convention adjourned its deliberations in order to ascertain the intention of one of the most popular Democrats, Mr. Whitney, then arriving from Europe, but he, too, by controlling personal reasons, was constrained to forego a nomination. Other Democrats also declined to be candidates. You all remember what then took place. The senior Senator of this State was the Chairman of your convention. He was nominated by acclamation for Governor. He refused to recognize the nomination as regular. A call of the roll was then ordered, and every delegate repeated his vote for the Senator who had four years yet to serve; who had been Governor during seven years, and who, of course, preferred not to again enter upon the labors of that office. He peremptorily declined to take the unsolicited and unexpected nomination. The convention did not even listen to the refusal, but immediately adjourned, after adopting a resolution empowering the State Committee to fill any vacancies thereafter occurring in the State ticket.

Under all these adverse circumstances, your candidate did not leave the Democracy without a standard bearer. He did not refuse to be temporarily submerged with his party, upon issues which he had neither promoted, framed, nor raised, but he accepted the leadership of the forlorn hope to which he had been assigned against his will and wish. Till the ballot boxes closed at sundown of election day, he made every possible sacrifice in the cause of the party of his association and affection. Every day he unfolded the real issues of the canvass before vast audiences. Foe as well as friend has borne testimony to the power and vigorous eloquence with which he carried your banner into every county of the State. He accepted the results as a loyal Democrat, and, as he himself expressed it, "with no complaints to make and no regrets to express." Such self-sacrifice in the interest of his party endears this great Democratic leader more than ever to the hearts of the Democracy of the State of New-York.

Inspiration from the Past.

The swift changes of party power in this State encourage us not to be without hope, notwithstanding recent adverse events. Much will, however, depend on the way we appreciate the lesson of last November, or rather, the lessons of last November and of the past. When the Democratic National Convention in 1872 nominated Horace Greeley, our party carried only six of the thirty-seven States then voting and our National ticket had only 2,834,079 votes, as against 3,597,070 for Grant. His plurality in New-York was 52,757. In that same year Gen. Dix, as candidate for Governor, defeated Mr. Kernan by 55,451 votes. Four years before that Gov. Seymour had prevailed in New-York over Gen. Grant by 10,000. Such a defeat as the Democracy encountered in 1872 seemed to many Democrats like the final departure of all hope, but Democrats here and there began a campaign early in 1873 for tariff reform, hard money, and home rule. Taxation reform and currency reform were made the New-York Democratic issues. The silver question had not appeared, but the irredeemable full legal-tender greenback was fastened upon as the cause of the then-existing monetary depression. The resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention held in Utica Oct. 1, 1873, announcing a new Democratic departure are pertinent here and now.

In that year—1873—the Democracy elected their State ticket by over 10,000. In the middle of September, 1874, the next Democratic State Convention was held in this City of Syracuse, which has often heretofore brought good luck to the Democratic Party. That most admirable representative of Democratic principles, Gov. Seymour, was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and presented the following concise propositions, many of which are applicable to the issues which confront the country to-day, after a lapse of twenty-one years:

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward.

Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin; sacred preservation of the public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth—Home rule; to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants—municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

That convention, in 1874, named Mr. Tilden for Governor; he was elected upon the platform ratified in the ensuing November by over 50,000 votes, and the result of 1872 was reversed. Does not that episode in our party history give light and hope for guidance now? In 1875 the platform of principles adopted in 1874 was repeated, and in 1876 Gov. Tilden was nominated at St. Louis, and received the November next ensuing a clear majority of the Electoral vote and a popular majority over Hayes of 250,935. The reform platform adopted in 1876 at St. Louis has ever since been a Democratic textbook, fitly expounding the New-York Democratic platforms of 1873 and 1874.

The jurisdiction of a State Convention of representatives of a party upholding "home rule" has its limits even in so important and very needful a matter as political and party reform. A Democratic State Convention may, nevertheless, look outside the limits of its own State. The relations of the Democratic Party to its associates in other States, to the National issues, and Federal legislation ought not to be neglected. As to our own internal affairs, while a State Convention has no jurisdiction or control over county and town organization of local affairs, it can offer an example of party harmony, unity, and discipline. A vote next November for a New-York State Senator, while it may chiefly affect only a locality, may, a year off, control the selection of a New-York Senator at Washington, on whom currency reform and tariff reform may turn. Thus it is that even the most local candidate and the most local votes will this year have the largest National relation.

Reform of the Excise Law.

As to our own State, there is need of immediate reform of certain features of our excise laws. Recent misconstruction of their provisions coupled with harsh, arbitrary, and unintelligent enforcement thereof, has rendered it absolutely necessary to legislate in order to prevent the repetition of such official tyranny and absurdity. The clauses of the existing law most in need of modification were first put into the statute book nearly a half century ago. New-York and the whole country have since then had valuable experience in such laws. The second section of the twelfth article of the new Constitution of our State, in respect to the classification of cities and the division of laws therefor into two classes, has indicated "home rule in excise" as an appropriate remedy.

At present the Mayor of the City of New-York is supreme in the appointment of Excise Commissioners, who may grant to applicants any of the specified kinds of licenses, and no others, but when there has been, by refusing a license, an abuse of the discretion reposed in the Commissioners, a court may compel the granting of the license. The State law does not permit the great cities to decide what their excise laws shall be, but the courts hold, I believe, that towns and villages in the State have, to a certain extent, an option to regulate the subject as a right of local self-government. They can absolutely determine whether there shall be licenses or no license whatever, through the election of their Excise Commissioners, and therefore towns and villages have now virtually local option, except in reference to the sale of beverages on Sunday. If it be the law that towns and villages have that power, it seems intensely unjust that the electors of the great cities of the State shall not, under "home rule in excise," have a power, conferred on them by the State, to decide in some degree what their excise laws and Sunday laws shall be. As it is now, the voters of the City of New-York cannot control the management of the temperance question in their own city, even as much as voters in towns and villages can control it therein. New-York City cannot vote for the kind of Excise Commissioners it prefers. It cannot decide what licenses, if any, it will grant, or, excepting within narrow limits, the tax thereon. The absurdity of such a law is manifest when, according to the construction seriously and resolutely insisted upon in our great cosmopolitan City of New-York, it cannot give a license to Gov. Morton or Mayor Strong to offer in their houses in the city a glass of wine on Sunday to any one who may be dining with them. It cannot protect either of them from confinement in the penitentiary if convicted of offering the wine forbidden by the State law. Nothing less than Gov. Morton's pardon will save the culprit.

The Saratoga Utterance.

According to the narrow-minded construction contended for at Saratoga last week, the statute makes it a misdemeanor for one who, on Sunday, offers in his own house a glass of beer, wine, or whisky to any one, and inflicts fine or imprisonment on one who, in any sort of a club, sells on any day wine or spirits to its members, without a license, and makes it a misdemeanor to sell in a club on Sunday with or without a license. How unnecessary, how ridiculous, such laws must be considered if such construction thereof is to prevail.

A newly appointed and hysterical taxing officer, with more partisan zeal and more desire for publicity than common sense, might, in this State, suddenly take it into his head to enforce literally and harshly the really obsolete general property tax law now standing unrepealed on the New-York State statute book. He could plead his duty to execute all laws. But what would be the feeling in this State should everybody be suddenly compelled to submit to inspection, appraisement, assessment at a fair value, and taxation, every taxable article of every sort in his or her possession situated in New-York? It might well nigh provoke a riot. No one pretends that the New-York State tax is literally enforced anywhere in the State.

Probably few voters in our State outside the ranks of the Prohibition Party, with its thirty or forty thousand ballots, really believe that the resisting will power of confirmed sots, habitual drunkards, or unfortunate victims of alcoholism, can be restored or imparted by an excise law; yet none of us are backward in admitting the evils of drunkenness, and the possibility of diminishing it by wise legislative and administrative means. What Democrats seek is legislation based on facts, experience, and common sense. They would reconcile the promotion of sobriety by the State with proper personal freedom for those not intemperate. They cannot, and do not, go along with the Puritan temper and tradition which upholds a grinding tyranny in the name of morality and religion, and yet they would try to regulate the sale of any article which, if improperly consumed, rapidly turns a man or woman into a nuisance or a criminal. They would not maintain the power of forcing licenses into cities and towns where they are not desired, nor, on the other hand, would they enable a "prohibition" minority or hysterical executive officers to enslave the sober members of either of the two great parties in the State. Individual liberty at our fireside must not be taken away. Inducements to drunkenness may be wisely removed, but the legitimate desire for the moderate use of wine and beer on Sunday should not be driven, as now, to satisfy itself by illegitimate means. The preachers and the churches, the brewers and the saloons, should act together, formulate, vote for, and enforce a reasonable excise law. Sobriety is very important, but not more important than is personal freedom for sober men to buy eat, drink, and do what pleases them if it does not infringe on the rights of others.

New-York Always for Sound Money.

Not only has the New-York Democracy for the last twenty years declared itself and thrown its influence for tariff reform, administrative reform, and currency reform, but it has never failed to vindicate sound finance. It stood infinitely by Jackson in his contest with the "Bank," in his struggle for specie payments, and with Van Buren for the independent Sub-Treasury against a Whig National bank, as a regulator of Federal currency, a fiscal agent, and a depository of Government money. When, a quarter of a century later, came the degradation of the money of the Constitution by the injection of legal-tender greenback currency, the New-York Democracy was loud in condemnation, thereupon commended, as the platform of 1873 sets forth, the first decision of the Supreme Court forbidding the application of the greenback law to antecedent debts requiring payment in coin. It condemned the Republican Greenback Inflation bill of 1874, which itself exposed Grantism under New-York influence. The object of the financial portions of the St. Louis Democratic platform of 1876 was to make the greenbacks, in the language of that platform, "as good as gold." The New-York Democracy had no hand in the coinage legislation and greenback reissue of 1878, nor in the Treasury bank contrivances perfected by Secretary Sherman on a Whig model during the Hayes Administration. In February, 1885, it was a Democratic President elect—Mr. Cleveland—who, by a timely letter, warned the country that under the working of the Bland-Allison law the two metals were in danger of "parting company," and gave the warning in hope that the outgoing Congress would repeal the silver-purchase law. It was his Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, who, in 1885 and 1886, urged Congress to repeal the Bland-Allison law in the interest of international bimetallism, such bimetallism to come by what has been aptly described as the "international route," ever since advocated by Democratic leaders in New-York, who also demand the payment and final extermination of the unconstitutional greenback. When a Republican Congress, in 1890, had inserted in the "Sherman law" the worst features of legal-tender greenbackism, Treasury silver purchasing and Treasury bank redemption, it was the New-York Democracy, speaking through Gov. Hill in Brooklyn as early as 1890, that sounded the death knell of the "cowardly makeshift" which has created $150,000,000 of new greenbacks, now driving out by perpetual redeeming our stock of gold, which is the only exportable money we have. It was the New-York Democratic State Convention of September, 1891, which first denounced, and the New-York Democratic State Convention of Feb. 22, 1892, which repeated the denunciation of the "Sherman law" as a "false pretense," which denunciation reappeared in the Democratic National platform as a "cowardly makeshift." To-day everybody advocates, in the language of the New-York Democratic platform of twenty-two years ago, a currency "as good as gold."

There may be here and there those who would retain the greenbacks "condemned to continued redemption" and the inevitable necessity of constant efforts to get or keep the gold for that purpose by manipulating the sale of foreign exchange, but their number grows smaller day by day. If Congress will provide New-York with a coin embodiment of our dollar unit of value, stable, and constant, and provide none other than such coined Government dollars, and will remove hindering taxes, New-York can be safely intrusted with State banks of our own devising. When we consider the vast quantity of mortgage bonds and other evidences of debt, payable in New-York and having 50 or 100, and, in the case of the West Shore bonds, nearly 500, years to run before maturity, the stability and constancy of the dollar of payment are of the utmost importance. In large quantities of these evidences of debt only the word "dollars" is used without any adjective or phrase of description.

A Truly American Currency.

In a recent speech at Springfield, Ohio, Senator Sherman has been reported as boasting that "the Republican Party, during thirty years of power, furnished, for the first time, a truly American currency," and then, as condemning the Cleveland Administration because, as he says, it has increased the public debt "over $165,000,000, and that increase will continue while that party is in power."

What are the facts? When the Republican Party obtained Federal power in March, 1861, the Government had none other than coined legal-tender money. Since Jackson destroyed "the bank" and made its revival "an obsolete idea," there had been no other money. In 1861 there was free bimetallic coinage. Then silver was $1.33 an ounce; now it is 67 cents. Then any individual taking gold or silver to our mints could have it freely coined into standard money, but since 1873 silver has been coinable only for the Treasury. The Republican Party authorized the omission, for the first time in the history of the Government under the present Constitution, of United States notes made legal tender in payment of all private debts, which legal-tender clause the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional as to antecedent debts, but, on reargument before a court with two new Republican Judges, that decision was reversed. Then the Republican Party, by a 10 per cent. tax, which was pronounced unconstitutional by a strong majority of the Supreme Court, led by Mr. Justice Nelson of New-York, swept all State-bank issues out of existence to make room for National bank notes. During many years those greenbacks and bank notes were inconvertible into coin, and

city and county members is popularly supposed to be somewhat at variance on this subject, the committee can better gauge this difference than it could with fewer localities to be heard from.

Whether the increase in the number of members of the committees will cause any annoyance because of the heavier machinery of business is not certain. Some little difficulty has been experienced to-day in getting all the Senatorial districts to get their delegates together and select their committeemen, and even up to the hour of their meeting there were some blanks on the list.

The Lists Incomplete.

Doubtless "Billy" Ellis, whose task it was to hunt up these delegates in an attempt to secure a complete list of the committees, is not half pleased over the increase, but he made no complaints that were audible. At the hour of meeting to-night, the committees stood as follows:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Howard B. Bayne.	26	S. K. Wenzel.
2	M. E. Townsend.	27	Watson Lamont.
3	A. H. Goetting.	28	Howland Fisk.
4	Henry A. Bulwinkle.	29	Anthony N. Brady.
5	E. W. Van Vranken.	30	William Smith.
6	Michael J. Coffey.	31	Daniel Carey.
7	Theodore Burgmeyer.	32	J. S. Kissam.
8	Nason B. Killmer.	33	D. Jones Crain.
9	John Anderson.	34	James B. Duggan.
10	Blank.	35	Theodore B. Bassiln.
11	Samuel Wolf.	36	Thomas Hogan.
12	S. J. Foley.	37	J. W. Clark.
13	J. R. Voorhis.	38	Blank.
14	John Adler.	39	Blank.
15	Abram Bernard.	40	G. A. Harding.
16	Patrick Collins.	41	J. B. Wrightman.
17	W. F. Rinckhoff.	42	John P. Sheehan.
18	John Rourke.	43	George J. Welder.
19	E. V. Skinner.	44	Fred W. Smith.
20	John J. Ryan.	45	John F. Ryan.
21	James F. Bishop.	46	W. C. Middaugh.
22	Blank.	47	D. N. Lockwood.
23	Arthur A. McClain.	48	Jacob Schlenker.
24	M. Parker Williams.	49	G. G. S. Miller.
25	Renwick Dibble.	50	Blank.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Blank.	26	G. W. Youmans.
2	William Rasquin, Jr.	27	James Shanahan.
3	Bernard J. York.	28	Henry C. Day.
4	Luke D. Stapleton.	29	James McIntyre.
5	Henry F. Haggerty.	30	James Molloy.
6	James D. Bell.	31	J. B. Haggerty.
7	William Fickermann	32	John Kelly.
8	C. J. Patterson.	33	A. A. Pope.
9	Walter C. Burton.	34	R. A. Jones.
10	E. T. Fitzpatrick.	35	John D. Ellis.
11	W. P. Mitchell.	36	W. B. Kirk.
12	Patrick Keenan.	37	T. E. O'Keefe.
13	Wright Holcomb.	38	Blank.
14	Thomas F. Grady.	39	Blank.
15	James J. Martin.	40	Adrian Tuttle.
16	John C. Sheehan.	41	Charles H. Eaton.
17	T. C. O'Sullivan.	42	Frank Rice.
18	Moritz Ellinger.	43	G. T. Knight.
19	Thomas F. Gilroy.	44	Joseph Fleckenstein.
20	John F. McIntyre.	45	William B. Dye.
21	John B. Shea.	46	Frank W. Brown.
22	Andrew C. Fields.	47	August Beck.
23	Charles M. Hamil.	48	Matthew Merzig.
24	Charles S. Rogers.	49	Matthew Scanlon.
25	Henry S. Duncan.	50	Blank.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Thomas Fitzgerald.	26	Michael Finnegan.
2	N. C. Kaufman.	27	R. P. Anibel.
3	S. S. Whitehouse.	28	Dr. G. F. Church.
4	W. R. McGuire.	29	Charles Tracey.
5	John L. Deveny.	30	J. Russell Parsons.
6	J. W. Glendenning.	31	J. H. Cunningham.
7	James H. Holmes.	32	Henry E. Seaver.
8	E. M. Shepard.	33	S. H. Newberry.
9	T. G. Shearman.	34	Henry W. Bentley.
10	John Fox.	35	R. P. Flower.
11	Henry C. Miner.	36	W. J. McCloskey.
12	William Sulzer.	37	Ira Betts.
13	Wauhope Lynn.	38	Blank.
14	G. B. McClellan.	39	Blank.
15	R. M. Morgan.	40	John A. Reynolds.
16	James A. O'Gorman.	41	James McCall.
17	William H. Clark.	42	E. K. Burnham.
18	Charles A. Stadler.	43	William E. Craeb.
19	John R. Fellows.	44	Thomas Brown, Jr.
20	Jacob Fromme.	45	Jesse Patterson.
21	Arthur C. Butts.	46	B. G. Foss.
22	William Ryan.	47	J. G. Milburn.
23	Francis A. Willard.	48	Dr. Edward Storck.
24	W. Church.	49	Charles N. Brayton.
25	Norman Conyour.	50	Blank.

After the resolution for adjournment until to-morrow had been adopted, announcement was made that the committees would not meet until evening.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE MEETS.

Senator Hill Takes a Hand in Its Deliberations.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The fight between Tammany and the State Democracy is on hot and heavy. The principal Tammany leaders here have been working among the country delegates to capture votes to enable them to retain all the New-York County seats. Deals with delegations having candidates for places on the State ticket are being projected.

The contest came before the Committee on Contested Seats in the assembly room of the Yates House to-night. Interest was added to this meeting at the very outset of it, when Senator Hill walked into the room and made it plain that he was going to take part personally in the deliberations. It is many years since he has been in personal attendance before the Committee on Contested Seats. Tammany had its "rush line of orators" on hand to shout for the organization's continued monopoly of regularity.

James D. Bell called the meeting to order, and William J. Ellis acted as Secretary and called the roll. Of the fifty members of the committee, almost all were present. When Adrian Tuttle's name was called in the Fortieth Senate District, Senator Hill said that he represented him, and so Senator Hill's name was placed on the roll.

Chairman Bell announced that there were contests in all the New-York City Assembly districts, in the districts of Queens, and in Oswego.

Ex-Senator Grady asked that the contests in Queens and Oswego be taken up first. An effort was made to amend this so that New-York's contest should come up first. This was lost, and Mr. Grady's motion was carried.

Gleasonites Left Out.

The question was then on the contests in Queens' three Assembly districts. For some reason or other ex-Mayor Patrick Gleason of Long Island City and his followers did not appear. Senator Hill moved in the case of the First District that the sitting delegates be given the seats. This was carried. No contestants appeared in either of the other districts, so the same course was followed, and the Queens County contest was disposed of in two minutes. The Oswego contest was then taken up, and the Poucher-Bulger controversy came in for the committee's consideration. J. B. Higgins appeared for the contestants, and went into the recent history of politics in Oswego. He told how well they did last year, when the Democrats came together under a compact. His argument was that the compact should have been continued this year, and that those who refused to carry the compact out were the regulars. He said that there was not a solitary good reason why the Democrats of Oswego should not be united. He blamed the Bulger faction for the non-continuance of the compact of harmony.

Warm Language Used.

C. N. Bulger answered for the sitting delegation and opened with an attack upon Mr. Higgins. "I did not know where this man stood on this question until to-night. He has been bobbing from side to side. Perhaps I can explain why he takes the stand he does. I say it with all due deference to his seventy years of age. He is the father of the Republican Mayor of Oswego, and he comes here with a paper delegation demanding admission in order to create ferment among the Democrats of Oswego in the hope that his Republican son will again be re-elected Mayor." Mr. Bulger sharply criticised the Federal office holders in his locality, and said that the contesting delegation's faction was "as cold as the snow in the pathless North" in the last State campaign. He pointed out United States District Attorney Poucher, who was sitting in a crowd near the door and said: "The district court is in session in Buffalo, and he should be there instead of here, sulking behind the coattails of this venerable man, who says he has been a Democrat all his life, and who wants his Republican son re-elected Mayor."

Mr. Bulger was almost hysterical about the office holders. He sneered at the proposition to give each delegate sitting and contesting a half vote each. He criticised the Poucher faction for taking the Collector of the Port of Oswego, Mr. Bulger's own brother, and nominating him for Mayor. "They said to us, 'You will take the Collector of the Port, or you will have a Republican Mayor.'" Another remark of Mr. Bulger was: "The Federal office holders stand alone in Oswego, and, as a rule, with a few honorable exceptions, they stand against the best interests of the Democratic Party." Mr. Bulger "had it in" especially for the District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, the Collector of the Port of Oswego, the Postmaster of Oswego, and United States Gauger Barry whom Mr. Bulger alluded to as "my ingenious friend, the Gauger."

After Mr. Higgins had explained that he did not vote for his own Republican son for Mayor of Oswego, he charged the Bulger faction with having elected his son themselves. The Oswego case was then closed.

Gleason Appears.

Ex-Mayor Patrick Gleason turned up later with his followers. They succeeded in getting the Queens County cases reopened after there had been some objections from one or two of the rural delegates. Ex-Mayor Gleason made the speech for his own side. It was funnier than a three-ringed circus with a crowd of clowns.

"I have the regular organization. I have the decision of the Court—the whole of the Supreme bench in our department. I have it here [waving a document aloft.] It's in Hun, page 451; you can read it. Sometimes

D. C. Dow.

John B. Judson's Strongest Rival for the Nomination of State Treasurer.

the State officers wouldn't run on my ticket. They'll tell you that I have supported a Republican or two. Well, it wasn't my fault. I asked the Democrats to let me support them.

"Now, there's Senator Childs. He gave me his pledge that he would work for the reduction of the fares on the Long Island Railroad, for the bill to do away with smoke that bothers you all, and he deceived me and he deceived all the people. If I am compelled to run a ticket against you, I suppose I'll be compelled to. The fight will be kept up as long as I am alive. I run for office just to keep my name upon the ticket. The people will know what ticket they should vote. I don't come here bothering about emblems. I don't care what emblem you adopt, nor who gets the emblem. I have an emblem of my own. It is an axe. I carry it on to every battlefield. I never fail, nor I never will. The Senator here [turning to Senator Hill] came over to Long Island City in the last campaign. I voted for you, Senator. Your Honor, you said you hoped that you would have a good hall to speak in when you came over to us again. Well, these fellows were offered a hall, but they wouldn't take it because it was Gleason's hall. It is called the Puritan Hall. Well, Senator, there were men sitting on the right and left of you that night with knives up their sleeves.

"I came here for harmony—harmony in the State, not in Long Island City. I make the harmony there myself. I have the regular organization. (Read Hun.)"

Assemblyman W. J. Madden appeared for the sitting delegation and tore Gleason's alleged Democracy into tatters. At the conclusion of the hearing of the Queens County case Gleason said that it was true that he put his name on a Republican ticket. He closed by threatening to fight the ticket if he was not admitted to a share of the Queens County seats in the convention.

STATE DEMOCRACY GETS A FIFTH

After a Hot Fight the Credentials Committee Reaches a Decision.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The Committee on Credentials to-night, after a protracted discussion, decided to admit one-fifth of the State Democracy's contesting delegation. On the proposition to admit one-third, the vote was 33 to 13 against allowing one-third.

On the next proposition offered, which was to admit one-fifth of the delegation, the vote was 32 for and 17 against, and this settled the question so far as the Committee on Credentials is concerned.

By the terms of the resolution under which the conclusion was arrived at Tammany is to be recognized as the regular organization, so far as the use of party emblem is concerned. This will prevent the State Democracy from using the party emblem on its local ticket if it nominates an independent ticket or goes into a union with other anti-Tammany forces.

The New-York Case Reached.

After the Committee on Credentials had listened to ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, it turned to the consideration of the great New-York contest of the State Democracy's committee, headed by ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler, who ran for Governor on the Independent Democratic ticket; Wheeler H. Peckham, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, and half a dozen others.

The New-York Case Reached.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy and ex-Secretary Fairchild stated that the number of speakers on each side would depend somewhat on the course of events. Mr. Fairchild said that he would not take more than five minutes to present his side of the case for the contestants. It was agreed that each side should have all the time it wanted to present its case. Then the battle began.

Everett P. Wheeler stood against the wall only a few feet away from where Senator David B. Hill sat. It was not observed that they spoke to each other.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild presented the case of the contestants briefly but in a very impressive manner. He opened by saying that it was the delight of many men to ally themselves with political organizations which were controlled by a very small number of men. There was such an organization in New-York City. It had a large following, but outside of that organization in the city there was a very large number of Democrats who opposed the methods of the leaders of Tammany, and they represented a very large sentiment.

State Democracy's Attitude.

After dwelling briefly on the anti-Tammany sentiment in New-York City, Mr. Fairchild said:

Our usefulness to the Democratic Party consists in the fact that we do represent that sentiment. It is because there is such a sentiment that we are here this year and because some of the most representative men in the State organization urged us to come again this year. We do not care to enter this year into the merits or demerits of Tammany Hall in the politics of New-York City. I do not care to say anything that will arouse their feelings, but I do say that it is very important to the welfare of the Democratic Party this year that this convention should give a vent to the sentiment I have referred to, and an abiding place in the Democratic Party to that important element.

Grady's Great Speech.

Ex-Senator Grady presented the Tammany side of the case and made what his friends declare, with much reason, was the best speech of his life. It was certainly a masterpiece of his style of invective oratory. Biting sarcasm was its feature, and when he wound up with a peroration in which he declared no matter what the result of the deliberations of the committee would be—whether it followed Democratic principle and permitted all of the duly elected delegates from New-York City to retain their seats, or whether it listened to the suggestions of policy—the Tammany delegates would go back to their 109,000 voters expecting to find them true and loyal, there was a storm of applause that amounted almost to an ovation for Mr. Grady. Mr. Grady said:

The issue presented by the statement of Mr. Fairchild is a very simple one, easily appreciated, and a Democratic Convention should have no trouble in easily coming to a decision upon it.

As applied to the question before the committee to-night, Mr. Fairchild will not be taken seriously, either by the assemblage or by the public. In his delegation he will find some men with a reputation extending from Maine to California as the most subservient oilers and greasers of the machine in all America, if the machine is with them. It is only when they lose their influence under what they are pleased to denominate "machine rule," when they become a minority in the organization, that their independence asserts itself, and that independence which they claim and that independence that they insist upon, is at variance with the very foundation stone of your party.

The Situation.

What is the situation that confronts us? Mr. Fairchild and his associates are here, not to claim that at any convention of your party they were elected delegates to your convention. They are here, not to challenge in any respect the regularity of the sitting delegates. They are here not to charge misconduct upon the 105 men who are here upon your roll. They are here telling you just as Mr. Gleason did. They have a voting strength behind them, and if you want that voting strength you must get it upon the same terms that Gleason offered.

Let them in? They have no claim of regularity to present. They have no action taken under your call to offer. They are simply here making the most imposing parade possible of their voting strength and telling you upon what terms you may have it for your State ticket. It is simply presenting to the 105 delegates from New-York City this proposition: You can get the vote of the State Democracy if you will give up part of your representation.

Since I have had a vote in the Democratic Party has been struggling to maintain an organization in the City of New-York, recognizing that a strong organization in the city meant a powerful aid to Democratic success in the State, and up to a few years ago we used to think that Democratic success in the State was necessary to Democratic success in the Nation. New-York City at all times has been an important factor in holding the Democratic organization of the State together. Last Fall every enemy that the Democracy had was in the unholy alliance. Every man that had ever struck a blow at the vitals of the Democratic Party was there, calling upon all who wished to see the beginning of Democratic defeat and dawn of Republican triumph to come under the pure white banner they unfurled called "Reform." The State Democracy was there; the independent county organization was there; the German-American Reform Union was there; Brookfield and the pure Republicans were there; Platt and the corrupt Republicans were there, and no voice came up that called unholy the combination that was made with your political opponents whom you knew to be steeped in every infamy of which a politician can be capable, from stealing a Presidency from Tilden in 1876 to trying to rob the State from Hill in 1892.

Tammany a Peaceable Tribe.

Mr. Grady then referred to the manner in which the defeat of certain Tammany candidates was accomplished last Fall by the State Democracy, and said:

Sometimes those who do not know what a peaceable tribe the sons of Tammany or warriors of Tammany are represent us as brandishing tomahawks, looking for scalps. What shall we say of these Indians who come here, not looking for scalps, but with the scalps dangling from their belts? [Laughter.]

A voice—Take them in.

I shall not say a word of what, to the senior Senator, must be a most unpleasant memory. But look you there—the belt where Cummings's scalp hangs! See you here, where the noble Sickles lost his hair! Look at Cantor! See how thoroughly he was scalped. Now, now, why should there be any question? Why a moment's hesitation on the part of 105 men to give up whatever part of their representation these peaceable, lamb-like citizens desire? Why? Because back of every man upon your roll as a delegate from the City of New-York there is a constituency.

The 105 delegates who are asked to give up a proportion of their representation as a bribe for votes that cannot be otherwise procured left behind them 100,000 loyal Democrats when they left New-York to come here. Let your verdict be as it will. Let your final determination of this question be governed by the inflexible principles of Democracy or by the expediency of policy that, born yesterday, will die to-morrow. We cannot, not one man, except in so far as it helps or hurts Democratic success, swerve a tithe or jot. We will go back to the 100,000 who sent us here and tell them just by what reasoning consistent with the principles of Democratic faith our seats were taken away from us, if they are, and I pray to-night, when we do go back there, that we will find 100,000 Democrats patient, loyal enough to accept, without question, whatever the decision of the committee may be.

A Test Case.

The First Assembly District was made a test case. Mr. Malloy of Troy moved that the sitting delegates be awarded the seats. This was at the close of a long discussion, in which speeches were made by O'Grady, Martin, Patterson, Haggerty, Ellis, York, and Burton. To Mr. Malloy's motion Mr. Patterson of Kings County moved an amendment that the contestants be admitted and given one-third of a vote each.

This was beaten by a vote of 33 to 13. Mr. York of Kings then offered a resolution, which was carried, giving Tammany four-fifths, and the State Democracy one-fifth. It was as follows:

Basis of Settlement.

Resolved, That the sitting members from the County of New-York, being the delegation representing the Tammany Hall organization, are regular, and are entitled to seats in this convention; and said organization is entitled to recognition in the future conventions as regular, and its delegates are to be placed upon the preliminary and other rolls thereof; and, in the appointment of Inspectors of Elections, the use of the party emblem, and in every way in which the question of party organization may arise, said Tammanny Hall organization shall be recognized and seated as the regular organization of the party in New-York County; but in the interest of harmony at this time, the committee recommend, subject to the aforesaid conditions, that the sitting delegates, as well as the delegates known as the State Democracy, be admitted to the convention, with one-fifth of a vote to each State Democracy delegate, and four-fifths of a vote to each Tammany Hall delegate.

This was adopted by a vote of 32 to 17, every member voting except the single one whose district had been taken as a test case. Of the thirteen who voted in favor of the one-third representation, Messrs. Patterson and Burton were the only members from Kings County.

Tammany Threatening.

The decision is not at all satisfactory to the Tammany men. They are threatening to-night to take the matter on the floor of the convention. The leaders are in consultation to-night as to what course to follow. Some of them are not only in favor of fighting it out in the convention, but of trying to break the slate for nominations. The conclusion is not satisfactory to the State Democrats. Maurice J. Power is quoted as saying to-night that, so far as he is concerned, he will not go into the convention. Others are talking in the same way.

ANXIOUS DAY FOR CANDIDATES.

The Scheu Boom for Controller Is the Most Conspicuous.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The candidates for places on the State ticket have had an anxious time of it to-day. Most of them are in the city. A few keep track of the situation, as far as possible, through the medium of friends and the telegraph. The air has been full of rumors regarding the nominations, and the gentlemen who are willing to be standard bearers have been put to their mettle to keep track of the situation. Some of them have slipped a cog or two and are not exactly certain to-night that they are still in the race.

The most conspicuous boom on exhibition to-day has been that of Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo, whose ambition to be Controller has grown with the fleeting hours. Mr. Scheu's adherents—the entire Erie County delegation—have been busy buttonholing delegates in his interest, and they declare to-night that their candidate still has the inside track, with a gratifying prospect of winning. They have displayed much interest in the attitude of Senator Hill toward Mr. Scheu, but the Senator, so an Erie County man said to-night, has not expressed himself either for or against the Buffalo aspirant. This means, of course, that Mr. Hill has been studying the situation. His advice unquestionably will have a direct bearing on the nomination.

A Question of Geography.

The question of geography enters largely into the matter. Mr. Scheu's friends maintain that, inasmuch as the Republican candidate for Controller—James A. Roberts—hails from Buffalo, his opponent might well be a Buffalo Democrat, and they add that no Buffalo Democrat is more popular than Mr. Scheu, a young business man, whose life has been spent in Erie County. The point has already been made in these dispatches that the Buffalo Democracy is practically celebrating the restoration of harmony in its rangs by the indorsement of Mr. Scheu. Prominent Democrats who formerly were arrayed against each other are now here booming Scheu.

The ex-Postmaster General, Wilson S. Bissell, has devoted much of his time to-day to interviews with delegates believed to be open to argument on the subject of the nomination for Controller. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, has also been engaged in missionary work. So has John G. Milburn.

State Committeeman Norman E. Mack has again demonstrated his ability as a political hustler. At a late hour to-night he was full of confidence, apparently, of Scheu's success.

"We see no reason to feel discouraged," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "There appears to be a general feeling that Western New-York should be recognized in the construction of the ticket. Western New-York Democrats are for Mr. Scheu for Controller. I think we are impressing that fact upon the delegates. The convention cannot afford to make any mistakes, and there is no doubt that it would err by refusing this nomination to Mr. Scheu. Things appear to be coming our way."

All Scheu Boomers in Earnest.

Mr. Mack's earnestness was reflected in the remarks of C. J. Warner of Buffalo, who has been identified with the Scheu movement from its inception. "I do not think," he said to-day, "that the convention will refuse the nomination to the one Democrat who is able to carry Erie County."

Both William F. and John C. Sheehan, who formerly lived in Buffalo, are here, and their sympathies are believed to be with Scheu, who used to be devoted to the interests of the ex-Lieutenant Governor. The latter has not talked for publication on the subject of Scheu's candidacy. Members of the Erie delegation acknowledged in private to-day that they were worried over the reports that if Theodore W. Myers would express his willingness to take the nomination for Controller he would be presented with it. During the afternoon and evening there were conflicting reports concerning the position of Mr. Myers.

King in the Way of Myers.

Several men prominent in the councils of the party said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that they did not see how the nomination could well be given to Mr. Myers, if it was intended to nominate Gen. King of Brooklyn for Secretary of State. The men viewed the matter from the geographical standpoint. They believe that the ticket should be evenly balanced, so far as possible. If Scheu is dropped and some one of the other candidates for Controller is nominated, and if the other nominations go in the direction now indicated, Western New-York will not have a representation on the ticket.

Ex-Representative D. N. Lockwood of Buffalo said late this afternoon that he was more afraid of Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, than of any other man yet named for Controller. He appeared to have direct information connecting Preston with the position. As a matter of fact, there has been some quiet talk of the advisability of naming Mr. Preston for this place. He is from Kingston, where Judge Alton B. Parker resides, and it is plain that if he should be taken up, Judge Parker's name would be dropped, and vice versa.

Chase Is Hopeful.

Ex-Senator Norton Chase of Albany has been doing some quiet work to-day, and to-night he would not be surprised to be told that he had a fair course for the nomination for Controller. Some of his friends assert that his chances have materially improved since morning.

The Head of the Ticket.

Although some doubt has been expressed regarding the head of the ticket, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn believes the honor is fairly within his grasp. He was conspicuous in the lobby of the Yates House to-day. He wore a Grand Army hat and a number of army badges.

The name of Gen. Catlin has not been heard so frequently to-day in connection with the nomination for Secretary of State as it was yesterday. His friends appear to have relinquished the hope that he would be selected.

In the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, information regarding the head of the ticket has not been on tap. Senator Hill said he had no idea who would

George B. McClellan.

One of the New-York City Congressmen at the State Convention.

be selected for any of the places. "This is a genuine Democratic Convention" he added. "Nobody knows who will be nominated. It's everybody's fight up to the present time. Nothing has crystallized yet." Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee was present when this remark was made. He smiled approvingly.

The Teller Boom Revived.

One of the features of the day was the revival of the Teller boom. When the Auburn delegation went to bed last night Postmaster Henry L. Starke, who has charge of Judge Teller's candidacy for the Court of Appeals bench, was depressed. He had received many assurances that the leaders—that is, Senator Hill, J. W. Hinkley, Senator Murphy, and others—favored the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston. From the first Mr. Starke had conceded the nomination to Judge Parker in case he should desire it. So had many others. The Auburn people had received what to them appeared to be authentic information that Judge Parker would not enter the lists, and their canvass yesterday was conducted on this basis. There was last night a revival of the Parker talk, and Mr. Starke felt worried. Before the convention opened to-day he was given fresh hopes by the news, which came in a semi-official way from headquarters, that the nomination of Judge Parker, who is on the Supreme bench, would mean the appointment of a Republican Judge to fill his place by Gov. Morton, and possibly the election a year later of a Republican Judge for his uncompleted term.

This news had a most inspiring effect upon the Cayuga County delegates. Mr. Storke and Mr. Stout renewed their efforts, and to-night they are sanguine of success.

Teller on the Ground.

Judge Teller reached Syracuse this afternoon. He had not intended to taken any part in the preliminaries, but the delegate from Washington County, his old home, who had been selected to second the Judge's nomination, was taken ill, and a substitute had to be found. Judge Teller came on to pick another man. Hull Greenfield of Moravia will place the Judge in nomination, according to the present programme. It is regarded by some of the more prominent Democrats here as quite likely that Judge Teller will receive the nomination.

A member of the State Committee said to-night that the political dangers in the way of nominating Judge Parker seemed likely to remove him from the race. Judge Teller is the only other person named thus far for the nomination. Nobody here questions his ability.

For Other Offices.

For State Treasurer John B. Judson of Fulton County still holds the right of the procession. The other candidates have dropped out of sight. Jacob Gerling of Rochester has not a ghost of a chance. His friends here knew this last night.

Daniel G. G. Griffin of Watertown will be nominated for Attorney General.

George Clinton Ward of Oneida County is the favorite in the talk for the nomination for State Engineer and Surveyor.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Step Taken That Meets with Universal Approval.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The State Committee took a step this morning which has long been in contemplation. It decided to adopt the Senatorial district as the basis of representation for members of the State Committee. This means that the membership of the State Committee will be increased from thirty-four to fifty. The decision was reached without any outward sign of disaffection.

The committee held a meeting at its headquarters this morning, at 9:30 o'clock. Most of the members were present, and all appeared to be in high spirits. As soon as Chairman Hinkley called for order Cord Meyer of Brooklyn offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the State Committee recommend to the State Convention that hereafter State Committeemen be selected by Senatorial districts, instead of Congressional districts, and that the respective committees of this convention be appointed upon the same basis.

Not a Particle of Opposition.

The tenor of the resolution had previously been made known to the committeemen and no opposition had been manifested. All agreed that it would be advisable to enlarge the committee, and while a few favored a different plan, they interposed no objection. The resolution was not debated, and Chairman Hinkley declared it to be adopted. The committee then adjourned.

The news of its action supplied the various county delegations with a most interesting topic. Most of them indorsed the idea, but a few declared that it would be better to limit membership in the State Committee to the Chairmen of the county committees. Both these plans have been under discussion by the party leaders, and the one adopted to-day was found to have the strongest backing.

Contrast That Is Significant.

The fact that the committee had decided upon a step which Republicans recently had sought in vain to have adopted by their party organization at the Saratoga Convention last week caused much satisfaction to the delegates.

Senator Hill said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, when the committee's decision had been announced, that the resolution expressed his views exactly.

"There has long been complaint of the basis of representation on the State Committee," said he, "and it was seen that some change must be effected in the interest of harmony. The plan comprehended in the resolution adopted to-day will, in my opinion, be of great benefit to the party in that it will tend to do away with dissensions which long have been inseparable from the old system.

Adequate Representation.

"With fifty members of the State Committee, every section ought to be adequately represented. I am confident that Democrats throughout the State will subscribe to the new arrangement."

Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who will be the candidate of the convention for Attorney General, spoke highly of the committee's action.

"I am sure the party will indorse the resolution," he said, "for there has been an earnest effort in the past to bring about an increase in the membership of the committee. The committee is alive to the best interests of the Democratic Party, and its announcement to-day will generally be praised. The proposed enlargement of the committee is the result of much study. Various plans have been suggested. The one selected seems to have the most merit. It will be productive of much good."

Everybody Satisfied.

Ex-Gov. Flower, Warden Stout of Auburn, and other prominent Democrats expressed their satisfaction with the new plan. Several politicians declared that the State Committee deserved the thanks of the party for taking such a decided step.

To Senator Hill is given the credit of bringing about the change at this time. Mr. Hill had long had this matter under consideration. Complaints from all sections of the State had been poured into his ears and he realized that there was much justice in these representations. He was on the point of recommending at one time that the committee be composed of the Chairmen of the County Committees, but concluded that a committee of fifty would be better for the party.

The failure of the Republicans at Saratoga last week to take action in this line, in spite of the widespread Republican demand for reform, made it plain to Mr. Hill that it would be good politics at this time to make the move so long contemplated. His decision was commended by the prominent Democrats on the committee. The increase in the membership of the committee is bound to have a good effect in the coming campaign.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Perry Belmont a Member—Peculiar Situation in Monroe.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—Many of the Senatorial districts got together as delegations after the session of the convention to-day, and selected their members of the new State Committee.

One of the changes which is of especial interest is the retirement of Cord Meyer, who represented the First Congressional District.

Perry Belmont of Suffolk was selected from the First District.

Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer was chosen to represent the Thirty-third District, which comprises the Counties of Herkimer and Otsego.

From Erie, Augustus F. Scheu and John Cuneen were chosen.

John Bowe, who is the present committeeman from Albany, will succeed himself, and so will James H. Flannigan of Oneida and John F. Gaynor of Onondaga.

The Rochester districts, the Forty-third and Forty-fourth, are in a peculiar situation, inasmuch as there is a tie in both. When delegates were elected to the State Convention there was a tie, the Kelly-Tracey faction and the Flower City Democratic and its followers each controlling an equal number of Assembly districts. There are four of these, two in each Senatorial district. It happens that the Assembly districts carried by the two factions lie, one each, in the two Senatorial districts, so each district is dead-locked.

It is considered as good as settled that the Thirty-seventh District, which comprises the Counties of Oswego and Madison, will be represented by Judge Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, the leader of the Hill faction in that county.

Among the other members of the new committee chosen this evening are: Second District, John H. Sutphin; Twenty-third, William H. Clark; Twenty-fourth, James W. Hinkley; Twenty-fifth, Charles M. Preston; Twenty-sixth, Thomas Keery; Twenty-eighth, Alvin J. Quackenbush; Thirtieth, Francis J. Malloy; Thirty-first, Jeremiah T. Finch; Thirty-fifth, Wilbur F. Porter; Thirty-ninth, Chauncey L. Becker; Fortieth, George H. Cotton; Forty-first, Calvin J. Huson; Forty-fifth, W. Caryl Ely.

The selection of Mr. Belmont as a member of the committee is regarded as signifying that he intends to return actively to politics.

THE SETTLEMENT IN KINGS.

Satisfactory to All, It Gives Promise of Victory.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—The Shepard Democracy met this afternoon to consider various matters in connection with the convention. Under the arrangement with the Bell Democracy, the Shepard Democracy will have two members of the State Committee, and this afternoon's meeting unanimously decided to name as their State Committeemen A. Augustus Healy and S. Perry Sturges.

Mr. Healy's selection as a State Committeeman is peculiarly interesting at this time, in view of the fact that when President Cleveland appointed Mr. Healy Internal Revenue Collector for the Brooklyn district, Senator Hill opposed his confirmation vigorously. His selection, one of the delegates declared, was proof that a new epoch had been inaugurated in the Democratic Party.

Mr. Sturges is a well-known lawyer.

Thomas G. Shearman made a speech at the meeting in which he advocated the adoption of a plank in the platform favoring home rule in a general way and defining its application not only to the excise question, but to police control, the matter of public improvements, and the manner of raising taxation. Some of the delegates regarded the speech as a very clever bit of special pleading for the single-tax theory.

Pleased with the Settlement.

George Foster Peabody, one of the foremost men in the Shepard Democracy, was well satisfied with the adjustment of the differences in Kings County. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said: "I think that there is a general feeling of satisfaction over the result of the allotment of seats in Kings County. The arrangements made at home have been lived up to. We would have been better pleased if the question of a local ticket in Kings County had not been touched upon at all, and if, in the division of seats, the whole delegation had been admitted with each of our delegates having one-third of a vote. Instead of that, the first two names in each Assembly district on the other list, and the first name in each district on our list were placed upon the convention's list for voting purposes. As to the other side having the exclusive use of the party emblem, we have no objection to offer. We expected that would be so. I regret that any allusion to the local ticket was made, because the idea might get abroad that some pressure was being brought to bear in that respect. Our organization is independent in respect to our action on local matters. As a whole, however, I feel that the result is very satisfactory. The matters I have referred to as wishing they had been different are not material."

The Outlook in Kings.

"What do you think the result will be in Kings County, now that harmony is restored?"

"I have no doubt that it will be very satisfactory. Of course, much depends upon local conditions. People will insist upon fair play. I do not think that there will be much trouble, and I feel confident now that we will roll up a big Democratic vote in Kings County."

AN OUTLOOK OVER THE STATE.

Conservative Leaders Predict Democratic Success This Fall.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—Ex-Deputy Controller Calvin J. Huson of Yates County said, in speaking of the general political situation in Yates County: "Yates is a Republican County by a majority of about 1,300, but we are firmly of the opinion that this majority will be materially reduced this year. There are no contests among the Democrats, which is unusual. The Republicans have renominated Assemblyman Brown for a fourth term, and while Mr. Brown is a good fellow, there is much dissatisfaction among the Republicans themselves over his nomination. We have nominated W. T. Beaumont for the Assembly, and we believe that he will carry the district. Mr. Beaumont was elected Sheriff four years ago in this Republican county, and he defeated one of the strongest Republicans. Mr. Beaumont is the strongest Democrat in Yates, and we sincerely believe that he will be elected to the Assembly."

Looks Well in Jefferson.

"If this convention takes the conservative, dignified action which I am confident it will, the prospect of rolling up a big Democratic vote in Jefferson County will be very good," said Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, the prospective candidate for Attorney General.

"Of course, you understand that the Republicans are strongly intrenched in Jefferson. Their normal majority is about 2,500, but we have frequently cut this down. In the last year or two the Republicans have made some gains, through the shifting of population, and causes outside of ordinary political considerations. The high tax rate imposed by the present State administration and other effects of bad administration have done much to encourage us.

"Several things have lately occurred to strengthen the party in the county. Ex-Gov. Flower has returned to Watertown to live. His influence there is of great benefit to the Democratic organization. Every manufacturer in Watertown is now running on full time, and money is plentiful. The people have discovered that the Democratic tariff has proved a benefit rather than an evil, and the claim of the protectionists are fast being short of their weight.

"As I said at the beginning, if this convention follows the lines to which it has thus far adhered, the effect upon the party in Jefferson County will be good. In Democratic counties the majorities ought to be greatly increased."

Raines Sure to be Beaten.

John Flannigan of Ontario, a member of the State Committee, said this afternoon that the Democrats of Ontario and Wayne Counties would have the satisfaction this Fall of defeating John Raines for Senator.

"J. Henry Metcalfe of our district is the Democratic candidate against Raines," said Mr. Flann

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Raymonde. Matinée—Miss Moulton.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Sowing the Wind. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Love Chase.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America. Matinée.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	67	69	73
6 A. M.	64	62	67
9 A. M.	64	62	68
12 M.	68	65	70
4 P. M.	69	74	74
6 P. M.	66	70	74
9 P. M.	62	67	71
12 P. M.	61	64	68

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....70.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....68.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....66.06
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....63.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A STRICT APPORTIONMENT.

The decision of Judge BEEKMAN requiring the Board of Aldermen to correct the division of the Thirteenth Senate District of this city into three Assembly districts is valuable as a precedent to impress the public mind and the authorities concerned with the idea that the Constitutional restriction upon local apportionment must be closely complied with in all cases. The restriction is a wholesome one and is intended to secure a perfectly fair districting, with no chance of gerrymandering for party advantage.

There is little chance for this device in dividing Senate districts into a prescribed number of Assembly districts in as "compact form as practicable" and as "nearly equal as may be" in number of inhabitants, but the Constitution leaves practically nothing to discretion by requiring that a block or an election district which may go into either of two contiguous Assembly districts shall be put into the one where it will make their population most nearly equal.

This requirement was violated in the division of the Thirteenth District. There is no reason to doubt that this was done through mistake in dealing with the figures by election districts and without any dishonest purpose. There is no evidence that there was any partisan advantage in it. But Judge BEEKMAN has very properly required that the mistake be corrected and the Constitutional requirement be strictly complied with. This decision makes the requirement of some value in the future, and the provision for a review of the apportionment by the Supreme Court one of recognized importance.

The Thirteenth Senate District is the one that would contain only two Assembly districts in case the newly annexed territory beyond the Harlem River should be added to the Twenty-first, as a result of the decision of the Court of Appeals, but that is not likely. The decision of that court is expected on Friday of this week, and as the Aldermen will probably not act under the mandamus of Judge BEEKMAN before Monday, the whole apportionment matter will doubtless be settled and cleared up early next week. Until this is done the political organizations will be kept in uncertainty as to their action in the two Senate districts.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

"A Democratic State Convention may, nevertheless, look outside the limits of its own State," said Mr. PERRY BELMONT in his speech as temporary Chairman of the Syracuse Convention yesterday. "The relations of the Democratic Party to its associates in other States, to the National issues and Federal legislation ought not to be neglected."

The spirit of these remarks ought to guide the convention. In particular it ought to guide the Committee on Contested Seats in adjusting local factional differences. This spirit should control the settlement of the contest between Tammany delegates and the State Democracy. We believe the Tammany leaders and Senator MURPHY have made a serious political and party mistake in taking the ground that the State Democracy delegates should be excluded because they are a minority faction and not regular. We are well aware that Senator MURPHY firmly holds to the belief that a faction which is not strong enough to get hold of the primaries and control them is entitled to no recognition on the floor of a State Convention. On that theory of party management very efficient machines have been built up in this State and elsewhere. If the building up of a well-ordered machine were the end and aim of political activity, nothing could be said against the Senator's theory. But the winning of victories at the polls is a department of politics even more important than the setting up of machines. In this instance the rigid application of the Senator's theory would diminish the chances of Democratic victory, and might, through the animosities engendered, forfeit the victory altogether. It is hardly worth while to go through the toil of a campaign in a close State unless all avoidable causes of difference and disaffection have been got out of the way. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the Democratic Party in New-York. The condition is that, with good candidates, a sound platform, a sagacious management, insuring union and loyal effort, the party will probably elect its State and Legislative candidates. With a Presidential election coming next year, in which the great State of New-York will play its accustomed conspicuous part, and with a Senatorial election approaching in which the State Senators chosen this Fall will take part, it strikes us that a moderate breadth of view, a reasonable interest in the prosperity of the Democracy at large, would dictate courses at Syracuse calculated to help, not to hinder, Democratic success on Nov. 5.

But on every ground, and from every point of view, Senator MURPHY's and Tammany's attitude toward the State Democracy delegates is narrow, impolitic, and stupid. Some of the best and ablest men in the Democratic Party in New-York are State Democracy delegates, and they represent thousands of the kind of Democrats who give character and distinction to the party. It was not Mr. TILDEN's way to drive such Democrats into camps of disaffection and opposition. THE TIMES recently advised the settlement at home of all factional contests of this nature. The Democrats of Brooklyn followed its counsel and put before the Democrats of other localities an admirable example of how an honorable adjustment of party differences may be reached. We have urged Tammany and the State Democracy to adopt this course. The reports that come from the convention city show that THE TIMES's advice was wise and ought to have been acted on. A State Convention, free from contest and devoting itself wholly to the business of putting the candidates and the policies of the party before the people, imparts a more favorable aspect to the campaign at its outset than one in which a day is spent in wrangling over regularity and minority representation.

SENSIBLE VIEWS.

Two very sensible expressions on the excise question are reported from Syracuse. One is Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN's, who, in behalf of the delegates of the Shepard Democracy of Brooklyn, drafted a resolution addressed 'to the Committee on Resolutions urging "that no attempt shall be made to define in the platform, applying to the whole State, the policy to be adopted in matters thus referred to the decision of the local authorities."

This is a logical condition of the advocacy of local option. If the convention asserts that each community ought to be allowed to determine for itself what kind of laws it will apply to the liquor traffic, it is plain, as THE TIMES has repeatedly pointed out, that the platform ought to have nothing to say as to the character of the laws to be adopted. That is the business of the towns and cities of the State, not the convention's business.

The other sensible remark was in Mr. BELMONT's speech: "What Democrats seek is legislation based on facts, experience, and common sense." It is a fact that excise laws, such as the Saratoga Convention, at the imperious demand of Mr. WARNER MILLER, declared that the Republican Party would maintain, are not capable of being permanently enforced, and it has been proved by experience that they are productive of blackmailing and corruption. Common sense demands the enactment of laws that can be enforced and will not be fruitful of other vices even worse than that of drinking rum.

The convention is apparently possessed of the right spirit in respect to the party's treatment of the excise question. Home rule, local option, that is the true party policy, and it should be very tersely enunciated in the platform.

SCHIEREN AND HIS ISSUE.

Not many weeks ago Mayor SCHIEREN of Brooklyn was declaring that there would be no prospect of his renomination if he wished it, and that he did not wish it. Perhaps the latter part of the statement was a consequence of the belief implied in the former part, but recently his renomination has become a subject of serious consideration, and he has ceased to make statements about its possibility. Considering his somewhat peculiar record and the motives that animate both the support and the opposition to his renomination, it becomes an interesting inquiry what kind of a platform he would stand upon as a candidate for re-election.

Mr. SCHIEREN was originally nominated as an independent Republican whom all his own party and most anti-ring Democrats would vote for. He was supposed to have made no secret bargains, to be subservient to no machine, and to be devoted to the cause of good municipal government, regardless of partisan considerations. It was with that supposition in his favor that he was voted for and elected two years ago, being greatly helped by the reaction against the Democracy in Brooklyn caused by the Maynard campaign and JOHN Y. MCKANE'S performances, as well as the odium into which the previous administration had fallen through subserviency to the McLaughlin ring.

Whatever advantage Mr. SCHIEREN may have now as a candidate, it is evident that it is quite different from that which he had two years ago. He maintained the reputation for integrity and independence with which he started, and without which he could not have been elected, in his first appointments and through the early part of his administration. By so doing he alienated the machine politicians of his party, who do not object to virtuous pledges before the election, provided they are broken afterward, but he could afford that so long as he retained the general confidence of the people and the support of independent citizens of both parties. Then came the test of capacity, firmness, and courage with the trolley railroad strikes and the disorders that attended them, and the Mayor vacillated and wabbled and broke down. He failed to maintain order, made the military intervention necessary, and involved the county and State in much trouble and expense, and he lost the respect of independent citizens without gaining that of anybody else.

It was the result of this fiasco that seemed to put a renomination out of the question and to lead Mayor SCHIEREN himself to consider it hopeless. What has happened to change the prospect, if it has changed? He has not regained the confidence of non-partisan supporters or become more acceptable to the regular politicians of his party. Just one thing has happened to give a different aspect to the case—the agitation over the violation of the excise law by liquor selling on Sunday. Mr. SCHIEREN stands as the exemplar of the "side-door policy," the policy of conniving at a violation of the law and making no attempt to enforce it. That has made him the favorite of the saloon keepers and the liquor men, and that alone has revived his chance of renomination.

It has been said and not denied that there was a bargain with the liquor dealers before his election which bound him to the side-door policy in advance, but if this is so, it was a secret bargain of which the bulk of his supporters knew nothing. Now the only hope of his nomination lies in a bargain between the saloon keepers and the Republican machine of Brooklyn. If he should be a candidate it could not be as a representative of law and order, of the enforcement of the statutes, and of good municipal government. The issue would be the "side-door policy"—liquor selling on Sunday in spite of a law forbidding it. If he wishes to appear upon such a platform, it will be a good thing to have the public sentiment of Brooklyn tested on the question of law enforcement. The Democrats could oppose him on a platform in favor of getting that sentiment to support the law by letting it determine what the law shall be for the City of Brooklyn on the subject of Sunday liquor selling. It would make an interesting contest, but there is little chance of our seeing it.

NEW RECORD OF RAILROAD SPEED.

The world's record for railroad speed was again broken on the New-York Central Road yesterday. In sending THE NEW-YORK TIMES special newspaper train from Albany to Syracuse—a distance of 148 miles—in 134½ minutes the operating officers of the Central eclipsed all previous efforts at speed making on a railroad in this or any other country. Never before has the practical utility of a solid roadbed, first-class equipment, and perfect discipline on a railroad been so thoroughly and so triumphantly tested.

Without a mishap or a delay of any kind this fastest train that ever ran carried to the thousands of Democrats in the convention city their favorite New-York newspaper, a distance of about 291 miles, within so short a period of time that the readers were able to enjoy it at their breakfast tables.

The average running time of the train from Albany to the Syracuse station was 66 4-100 miles. There were two heavy cars attached to the locomotive. From Albany to the Syracuse tunnel, where the train was obliged to slow up, the average time was 67 32-100 miles an hour, a rate of speed never before attained for so great a distance. The maximum speed during the run was 80 miles an hour. In this magnificent feat the noted Engine No. 999 bore the leading part.

THE NINETY-FOOTERS.

It is very discouraging news in its kind that the new challenger for the America's Cup has repeated the absurdity of challenging with a cutter-rigged boat of eighty-nine feet on the water line. As we have frequently had occasion to say, such a boat is a monstrosity. She is a racing machine pure and simple. She is very much more a mere racing machine than a thoroughbred horse, because the thoroughbred is really a useful animal in himself and he is the cause of still greater usefulness in others. The pretense that horse races and race horses improve the breed of horses is not a false pretense, but a perfectly valid claim, as may be seen by a comparison of the equine possessions of countries in which racing and breeding for speed are systematically practiced and countries in which no such efforts are made to develop horses of great speed and courage, a crossing of which with the common stock of the country evolves a far more valuable horse than could be produced without such an infusion.

But no claim of this kind can be made for the ninety-foot single-sticker. She does not tend in the least to improve marine architecture in general, nor even the breed of that noble animal the yacht in particular. It is very true that an astonishing speed under sail is produced by the huge area of canvas that these boats are enabled to carry by maintaining crews that would be extravagant on first-class clipper ships. Nothing like the speed under sail shown by the Valkyrie and the Defender in the light airs that blew for their contests would have been imagined to be possible a generation ago. But even this speed has its conditions and limitations. Dead to windward and dead to leeward—these are the conditions of their races, or of a majority of them, but it is not possible to be sure of attaining these; and on other points of sailing a more rationally rigged vessel would stand a chance with the big single-stickers. However that may be, it is quite plain that for any other purpose than winning cups the ninety-foot single-sticker is an absurd failure. No man who did not mean to race his yacht would ever rig a boat of these dimensions as a cutter. No man ever does go to sea for pleasure—"go yachting" in the proper sense of the term in one of them. When the Valkyrie sailed across the ocean she was dismantled and the spars with which she was to do her racing were sent over on a steamer, while she herself, under a rational rig, was leisurely laboring across the Atlantic. This was not the case in the good old days of schooner racing, when a flier like the Sappho could cross the ocean in comfort and at a remarkable rate of speed with a dozen men or less before the mast, and under the same rig, with some unessential modifications, in which she was to beat any sailing yacht afloat.

It is not too much to say that schooner racing for the cup, and schooner racing in English waters, was killed by reason of the manifest superiority of the American two-stickers. The British cutter had become clearly superior to the English schooner for racing purposes. Until the Puritan was launched we probably had not produced a boat that could compete with a crack English cutter of the same class. Since that time the challenges, being issued for big single-stickers, had to be met by boats of the same class, and it became quite certain that both boats would be "built to the limit," the limit being one to which it is absurd to build a one-masted boat. A hybrid has resulted of the old English cutter and the old American sloop, and so completely has each type been denationalized or internationalized that in the contest the latest British boat was much more American in model than the American. Of course, it is part of the game that each nation shall learn from the other, and in the give and take there has been a fair approach to equality. But it is particularly hard upon us on this side to have to meet every new challenge with a boat which, as soon as she has fulfilled or failed to fulfill her immediate purpose, may or not be worth a third of her cost. On the other side it is not so bad, because there is a great deal of domestic racing done with these huge anomalies, and a challenger may have some sport in British waters even if she fails to win the America's Cup. But here a defender, whether she defends or fails to defend, has no future. While it was still doubtful whether we could meet the British in this competition, it was proper that our yachtsmen should refrain from objecting to its terms. But after the successive defeats of the Genesta, Galatea, Thistle, Valkyrie I., and Valkyrie III., it seems time that they should take some steps toward insuring that the America's Cup shall be contested by yachts good for something else than to contest it.

THE PARK BOARD.

When Mayor STRONG last February appointed three Park Commissioners, with power to name a fourth who should be permanent President of the board, and its only paid member, we pointed out to him that he was violating the spirit if not the letter of the law. This rash and unconsidered action has borne its proper fruit. The President, about whose competency there has never been any question, having felt himself forced to resign, his colleagues declare that they will resign also.

Of course, this declaration means that these gentlemen are not willing to discharge the full duties and to bear the full responsibilities of the places to which they were appointed. They were willing, very likely, to give the city as much service for nothing as they would be willing to give to a bank or other corporation in which they were large stockholders, and of which they were chosen Directors. In fact, they all seem to accept what may be called the directorial theory of their duties and responsibilities. They are willing to attend meetings, if not too frequent; to give the President the benefit of their views upon such matters as he may submit to them, and generally to act in an advisory capacity in conjunction with him, so long as they have entire confidence in him and are sure that he will not mix them up in any shady transactions. As to doing as much work for nothing as he does for a salary, that is not in the least in their theory of the situation.

Unfortunately, that is exactly the theory upon which the Park Board is constituted. The law proceeds upon the assumption that four citizens of standing and public spirit can be found who are willing to serve the city for nothing and to take their full and equal shares of responsibility for the acts of the board, in the interest of the city. Inasmuch as the board must have a head, and as a much greater amount of routine executive work must fall upon him, he is compensated by a salary for the greater amount of time that he has to devote to his duties. But this arrangement is not meant to make him any more responsible than his colleagues. When it appears that none of them will stay if he goes out, then it becomes clear that he is and has all along been the Park Board, and that his colleagues have substituted personal confidence in him for actual knowledge of and attention to their official duties.

We need not blame them overmuch. It is undoubtedly necessary that there should be an executive head of the parks in whom the Commissioners have confidence, and who is willing to do more work than can be expected of them. But it is not by any means necessary that this official should himself be a Commissioner, and in fact the law does not contemplate that he shall be. Mr. KING, in the view of his colleagues, has not been a colleague of theirs, nor a President of the board in the sense contemplated by the law, but a paid executive officer, a superintendent, or a superintendent of the Superintendent. If a reconstitution of the board is to be made, it is to be hoped the Mayor will abandon his illegal theory, will appoint four Commissioners, each one of whom is willing to do his share of the work of the board, and who will leave the executive work of the parks to the officer appointed to perform it.

Another of the Lincoln Circle Dead.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 24.—Mrs. J. H. Brown of Springfield, Ill., died here yesterday at the age of seventy-two years. She was one of the historical characters of Illinois. She was a loyal friend of Abraham Lincoln, to whom she was distantly related, and was one of Mary Tod's bridesmaids when the latter became the wife of Mr. Lincoln. After Lincoln became President Mrs. Brown was a frequent caller at the White House. Mrs. Brown recently completed her "Reminiscences of the White House," which will appear in a magazine during the year.

ARGENTINA AND UNITED STATES

Modifications Made by American Senate to Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation Approved.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 24.—The Argentina Senate has approved the modifications made by the Senate of the United States to the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the two countries.

YALE-STORRS CONTROVERSY.

Suit to Determine Disposition of United States Agricultural Colleges' Money —$300,000 for 13 Farmers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—Arguments were made in the Yale-Storrs controversy before the Board of Arbitration in the Supreme Court room to-day. The board consists of ex-Judge Dwight Loomis of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. Henry C. Robinson of this city, and ex-Chief Justice John D. Park of Norwich.

The arguments on behalf of Yale were made by ex-Gov. Charles B. Ingersoll and ex-Judge Henry Stoddard of New-Haven. The arguments for Storrs College were made by ex-Congressman William E. Simons of this city, and United States District Attorney George F. McLean appeared for State Treasurer Hodge. Major Samuel H. Howard of Putnam was also associated in the conducting of the Storrs College side of the case.

The suit is brought to determine the disposition of the State's portion of the Government appropriation for agricultural colleges. This amounts to about $20,000 per year, and previous to 1893, ever since the fund yas created in 1862, it was always paid to Yale University under the terms of a contract made by Gov. Buckingham with the university.

In 1893 the General Assembly diverted the fund to Storrs Agricultural College. Yale brought suit to restrain the State Treasurer from paying any of the money to Storrs, and it has since been tied up. The matter was referred to the Board of Arbitrators to decide whether the State could legally divert the fund from Yale.

In the course of his argument this afternoon, George P. McLean said: "The income of the fund of 1862 has no business, and never did have any business, in the treasury of this great university—Yale. It is and has been as much out of place there as bare feet and patches would be out of place at a junior promenade.

"It appears that thirty-three years ago Congress gave to each of the several States a fund, the income to be devoted exclusively to the education of the industrial classes in agriculture and the mechanic arts. Yale has had the money—$300,000—and in thirty-three years has graduated thirteen men afterward found on farms."

ABERDEEN WANTED AT OTTAWA

By the Dominion's Premier—Parochial School Difficulty with Manitoba—General Election Planned.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 24.—Lord Aberdeen, Canada's Governor General, who has been spending some time on his ranch in this province, and who contemplated spending another month in the West, to-day received a pressing request from Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Dominion Premier, to return at once to Ottawa.

Sir Mackenzie was here a week ago in the hope of arranging a compromise on the parochial school difficulty with the Manitoba Government, but was plainly told by the Manitoba Premier, Mr. Greenway, that no form of compromise which involved the re-establishment of separate schools in this province would be sanctioned.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, therefore, it is understood, has decided to bring about the crisis at once. He will call Parliament together, submit to them remedial legislation restoring Catholic schools, and then immediately have a general election on the question, allowing the people of the whole Dominion to decide the issue. Lord Aberdeen leaves for Ottawa at once.

Without a doubt there are stirring times ahead for the Dominion. The Canadian Parliament will certainly pass the remedial legislation, and Manitoba will just as certainly resist it.

LEGRAND C. TIBBITS FOR SENATOR

Nominated Unanimously by the Republican Convention of the Thirtieth Senatorial District.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Thirtieth Senatorial District Republican Convention was held in this city to-day. There was but one candidate, Col. Legrand C. Tibbits of Hoosick. For days there had been rumors that Congressman Black, who is one of Mr. Platt's servitors, intended to prevent the selection of Mr. Tibbits because he has a mind of his own and wears no man's collar, but he did not dare to make the attempt.

Ex-Congressman Quackenbush was Chairman of the convention. There were two contests, and when these had been settled, Mr. Tibbits was named and he was made the unanimous choice of the convention, the Secretary depositing one ballot for him. The nominee addressed the gathering, and accepted the honor conferred. The district is close, and the action of the Democratic convention, which will be held on Saturday, is awaited with a good deal of interest.

A committee was appointed to formulate a new mode of representation in Senatorial conventions, based on the number of Republican votes cast at the preceding election. At present there is one delegate for each ward and town in the county.

CREW OF SEVEN REPORTED LOST

The Schooner Charles R. Williams Sank in Sunday Night's Gale and Probably None on Board Was Saved.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 24.—During the prevalence of Sunday night's gale the schooner Charles R. Williams sank, and all on board are reported to have been lost. The crew consisted of Capt. Hunton, Maggie Bennett, stewardess; the mate, and four sailors.

The cargo was 570 tons of iron ore, from Escanaba to Toledo.

The schooner was in tow of the steamer Santa Maria, but the latter lost her about 9 o'clock, when the towline parted. The Williams's topmast was seen yesterday sticking out of the water near St. Martin's Island. The Williams was owned at Elyria, Ohio.

AMERICAN-BUILT CUTTERS FOR CRUISERS

Spain Has Nine to Guard Cuba Against Smugglers.

Within a month nine American-built steam cutters under the Spanish flag will be on cruising duty on the north coast of Cuba.

The late Admiral Manuel Delgado Parejo sent Lieut. Commander Triana to this city on special duty, and the orders for these cutters were placed very quietly. Not until they were completed did the fact of their ownership become known. The last of the nine was shipped to Cuba a few days ago. The cutters vary in length from 60 to 70 feet, and in speed from eleven to fourteen miles an hour. Their average draught is four feet.

Their crews—numbering from fifteen to twenty men, all men from the Spanish Navy—will be officered by men of known ability. The posts of the new vessels will be on the north coast of Cuba, between Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba. They are built especially for rapid inshore work. Their armament will be of a very destructive type, including American Gatling guns and Nordenfeldts. Smugglers of contraband of war will be their prey.

The Berenger pontoon service, and the American cutters, in all thirty-nine cutters and floats, will add greatly to the effectiveness of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. With these and the double lines of war vessels cruising, it is declared that all outside relief will be cut off from the rebels, now in the central part of Eastern Cuba.

CHINA NOT OBEDIENT TO BRITAIN

A Refusal to Banish the Accused Viceroy of Sze-Chuen—An Additional Japan Treaty to be Negotiated.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Morning Post to-morrow will print a dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai saying it is reported there that China has refused to grant the demand of Great Britain for the banishment of the late Viceroy of the Province of Sze-chuen, who is accused of having instigated the outrages on the missions.

The dispatch also says that an imperial decree has been issued, appointing Li Hung Chang and all the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen a commission to formulate an additional treaty between China and Japan.

THE COTTAGERS WON THE GAME

Result of a Baseball Contest with the Permanent Residents at Newport Yesterday Afternoon.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—The baseball game this afternoon between the Summer residents and the permanent residents proved to be a big society affair, and a victory for the cottagers, led on by Dick Peters.

Society began to gather on the grand stand early. All the pretty girls were out, and many of their mammas. Then when James J. Van Alen drove his coach and four on the grounds at 4 o'clock, the very climax was capped. With Mr. Van Alen were Mr. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Miss Grace Wilson, and some members of the English Legation.

On the grand stand were Miss Anna Sands, Miss Fair, the Misses Brice, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Cope Whitehous, Duncan Elliott, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Barger, Milton Barger, Miss Blight, Count Sierstorpff, Col. Fearing, Goold Redmond, Miss Burden, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. J. R. De Lamar, P. H. Duryea, James H. Beckman, Miss Hunter, W. Forbes Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Neill, Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge, Miss Winterhoff, James V. Parker, Harry Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, F. P. Sands, Louis Q. Jones, Frederick Sheldon, Col. E. M. Neill, Walter S. Andrews, Miss Hoffman, J. Ellis Hoffman, F. H. Paine, and Edward Bulkeley.

Dick Peters's players got a big lead early, and won by 22 to 4. The permanent residents were Captained by Detective Benjamin Richards, and were never in it. Peters had a professional catcher. Louis Frothingham, who once played with Harvard, pitched till relieved by Reggie Brooks. Richmond Fearing, Harvard's old high jumper, was on first, Reggie Brooks on second, Ben Weaver third. Peters played shortstop, and John Tooker, Hollis Hunnewell, and Richard Willing in the field. Peters did not have his eye on the ball, and all the girls thought he would prove a failure at short, but he stepped about most actively, wore the handsomest uniform, and made the star play of the afternoon, a brilliant fly catch. Hollis Hunnewell, Richmond Fearing, and Dick Willing batted hard. Hollis Hunnewell played like a professional in centre. The large proceeds were turned over in full to the baseball association. Society enjoyed the game exceedingly well, and it will be an annual feature of each season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore of New-York closed their cottage to-day.

Mrs. J. Smith Haslen left for Hempstead.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews left for Baltimore for the Winter.

There were numerous cottage entertainments to-day and this evening. Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. W. Barton Hopkins entertained at luncheon. Royal Phelps Carroll entertained a small party of gentlemen at dinner, and other dinners were given by Mrs. J. F. Stone, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, and Miss Anna Sands.

William K. Vanderbilt left for New-York in the Valiant late to-night. With him were Louis Webb, Duncan Elliott, and Winfield S. Hoyt.

Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan went to Boston to-day for a week.

J. F. Laycock and Gordon Wood of England, and Capt. William H. Bixby, United States Navy, registered at the Casino to-day.

To-day's arrivals include the Misses Clara and Bertha Terrill of Seabright, to visit Mrs. Beach, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cummings of Washington, and Gen. J. G. Parke, United States Army, and family.

Lord Dunraven returned here to-night. To-morrow he boards the Valhalla and sails for England.

M. J. DADY'S SALE TO BROOKLYN

Land for a Park Bought by Mr. Squier for $29,000—Mr. Dady Has Probably Not Lost Money.

Little by little some interesting facts are leaking out in Brooklyn in relation to the purchase of land for new parks.

It was learned yesterday that on Monday Frank Squier, the Park Commissioner, paid to Michael J. Dady $29,000 for a piece of ground along the water front in Gravesend. The land reaches from East Eighty-eighth Street to East Ninety-second Street, and from Skidmore Avenue to the bulkhead line. It is said to consist for the most part of marsh. The site is destined by Commissioner Squier for one in his system of small parks.

The records in the office of the County Register in Brooklyn show that John M. Wilson and Josephine B. Wilson bought this property several years ago for $9,971. They transferred it on June 26, 1893, to James F. Carey and Michael J. Dady, for the nominal consideration of $1. Mr. Carey, it appears by the record, sold his half of the property April 9, 1895, for the nominal consideration of $1 to Dady and Patrick Sheridan. A little over two weeks ago, namely, Sept. 7, 1895, Sheridan sold his interest in the one-half of the plot to Dady for the nominal consideration of $1, Dady assuming a mortgage of $4,933. The land having been thus transferred three times for a dollar, Mr. Dady turned it over to Commissioner Squier for $29,000.

Mr. Dady, who is a well-known Republican politician, is not believed in Brooklyn to have lost much on these transactions. He is a machine Republican just at present, and trains with the Worth crowd. At the recent Republican primaries he was intrusted by Jacob Worth with the responsible task of routing the Willis-Schieren forces in the Third Ward. This he did to Mr. Worth's entire satisfaction.

Mayor Schieren was not in his office yesterday in the City Hall. His private secretary said the Mayor had telephoned that he was not feeling well. It was said, however, that the Mayor secretly drove to the headquarters of the Park Department, in the Litchfield mansion in Prospect Park, and there held a long conference with Commissioner Squier and the latter's Deputy, Henry L. Palmer, in regard to some of the recent park land purchases. The acquisition by the Commissioner of land owned by Deputy Palmer's wife is said to have been one topic of discussion.

OLIVER IRON AND STEEL CO.'S MILL OPEN

To Union Men, However—Skilled Non-Union Men Not to Go.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—The mill of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company has been declared open to union men. This action, which is satisfactory to the company and to the men, has been taken by the Amalgamated

SPAIN'S SMALL SUCCESSES

Official Reports of Victories by Hernandez and Lieutenants.

SOWERS'S EXPULSION FROM CUBA

Another Occasion for Secretary Olney's Vigorous Letters—American Mines Protected by Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Reports have been received here that Col. Hernandez, commanding the Government troops in the Sagua district, overtook a band of rebels on the plantation of Caridad and routed them. Pursuing them, he attacked them again at Libano, killing three, taking three prisoners, and capturing a quantity of horses, arms, and ammunition.

It is also reported from Sancti Spiritus officially that Lieut. Cols. Navas and Cavestany, with their combined forces, had a battle with the rebels at Olalelta Sept. 21, in which four rebels were killed.

ARMS ON THE JAMES WOODAL.

Not Afraid that the Law or Spain's Cruisers May Prevent Landing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The ocean tug James Woodal proposes to leave here to-morrow, and the sensational feature of her departure is the open announcement that her mission is to take a large consignment of arms to the Cuban insurgents. The arms are said to be waiting near the mouth of the river.

The vessel has previously been charged with running the Spanish blockade and landing Roloff and his party on Cuban shores. Some of her crew made the charge while in Baltimore, but it was not proven, and the boat went into dry dock here unmolested, although she has been constantly watched by Government officers. The Spanish Government did not deem this espionage sufficient, and engaged detectives upon its own account.

Capt. Hudson, the commander of the boat, is a daring American seaman, who won notoriety by crossing the Atlantic in a small boat. He became recently the sole owner of the tug. It has been rumored for several weeks that he was dickering with the Cuban representatives in America, and a week or so ago he left for New-York to arrange the details and agree upon a price in case of success.

The contract was evidently made, and the boat will begin her journey without Hudson, who will probably join her later on. The Spanish Consul and the Custom House officials have consulted on the matter, but no decision has been reached. The tug proposes to take regular clearance papers, set out for the place where the arms are concealed, load them on board, and then land them in Cuba, if she can escape the Spanish cruisers. This she is very confident that she can do. She claims that her departure cannot be interfered with, holding that as long as she does not carry any revolutionists the transportation of arms is not a violation of the neutrality laws.

The Spanish Consul claims that it is the business of the United States to prevent this aid to the revolutionists, and the question has been referred to Washington. So far, the United States Marshal has not been authorized to interfere.

SOWERS'S CUBAN EXPULSION.

A Case in Which Secretary Olney May Display Much Vigor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The case of John Sowers, the Virginian who is alleged to have been expelled from Cuba, has not been officially called to the attention of the State Department. Personally Mr. Sowers is known to some of the prominent officials of the department, but beyond hearsay statements nothing is known of the status of his case. Mr. Sowers is expected to call on Secretary Olney this week, but at present he is at his old home in Warrenton, Va., whither he went immediately upon his return from Cuba.

The friends of Mr. Sowers are confident that he will receive hearty support at the hands of Secretary Olney, and it is intimated at the department that the Secretary will grasp the opportunity, should facts as published be thoroughly substantiated, to renew the recent vigorous correspondence with the Spanish Government that resulted in the settlement of the Mora claim.

AMERICAN MINES PROTECTED.

Spanish Soldiers Are Guarding the Property at Daiguiri.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Officers of the steamship Westgate, at this port from Cuba, report that Spanish troops have been stationed and that stockades will be erected at the property of the Spanish-American Ore Company, in and near Daiguiri.

While the Westgate was loading her cargo of ore at Daiguiri, Spanish soldiers put in an appearance, and two Spanish men-of-war arrived in the harbor. The troops surrounded the mines and placed men on guard along the railroad to the wharf in Daiguiri and on the wharf property.

The mines of the Spanish-American Company are American property, and $3,000,000 was spent to develop them. They are situated in a country thick with filibusters, who have already stolen a steamship load of explosives, which had to be replaced by a shipment from Baltimore.

ITALY'S PATRIOTIC STATUES.

Monuments to the Brothers Cairoli and to Minghetti Unveiled.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The features of to-day's fêtes were the unveiling of two monuments, one in memory of the patriot brothers, Cairoli, who were killed in the insurrection of 1867, and the other in memory of Marco Minghetti, the Italian statesman.

The first-mentioned monument was unveiled in the presence of the Syndic of Rome, Gen. Menotti Garibaldi, Gen. Turr, and other survivors of Garibaldi's campaign, together with a large crowd of spectators.

The ceremonies of unveiling the Minghetti Monument were conducted in the presence of King Humbert, the Cabinet Ministers, and most of the leading politicians and statesmen. King Humbert will leave to-morrow for Monza.

BANKRUPTCY OF OSCAR WILDE.

Friends Subscribe Enough to Pay Twenty Shillings on the Pound.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The examination of Oscar Wilde in bankruptcy proceedings was to have taken place to-day, and the convict playwright and author was brought from his prison to the Bankruptcy Court in a cab. He was not called to the stand, however, his counsel having asked for an adjournment of the proceedings, which the Court granted.

In moving for the adjournment, counsel stated that Wilde's debts amounted to £3,581. Toward the liquidation of this sum his friends had subscribed £1,500, and the remainder would be made up, so that 20s. on the pound would be paid.

FAURE'S VISIT TO NICHOLAS.

Russia to be Aided by France in Corea and France by Russia in Egypt.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—With reference to the report that President Faure had decided to visit St. Petersburg next Spring, and had arranged with the Russian Foreign Minister for a grand demonstration of the united French, Russian, and Danish fleets at Copenhagen, the Paris correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs that President Faure will be escorted by a French squadron to Copenhagen, whence, after visiting the King and Queen of Denmark, he will proceed to St. Petersburg and thence to Moscow to attend the ceremonies of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II.

During his stay in Russia, President Faure will be lodged in the imperial palaces. He will return by sea, visiting en route the Swedish and Dutch sovereigns. The correspondent also says that M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, who is now visiting France, have agreed regarding Armenian and East Asian affairs.

France, it is said, will support Russia's inevitable attempts to oust the Japanese from Corea, in return for which Russia will aid France in her attempts to dislodge the British from Egypt.

BUILDING OF JAPAN'S NAVY.

Six Battleships, Each More Powerful Than Any In the Far East.

TOKIO, Sept. 13.—Two Japanese cruisers, the Yoshino Kan and the Naniwa Kan, noteworthy for their achievements during the war between Japan and China, have recently added to their record some valuable services in the Formosan campaign. Steaming along the west coast of the Island of Formosa they have bombarded barracks, shelled strong positions, and landed parties of marines to capture villages held by the insurgents, thus materially facilitating the operations of the troops.

Japan's shipbuilding programme for the next five years has been definitely settled. In addition to the two large ironclads now building in England, she is to have four line-of-battle ships of the Royal Sovereign type, three cruisers of from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, four cruisers of 4,000 tons, with a speed of twenty knots, and a number of smaller craft. When this programme is carried out, her fleet will comprise six first-class line-of-battle ships, each more powerful than any vessel flying a foreign flag in Eastern waters, and a large squadron of magnificent fast cruisers.

Much attention has been attracted in Japan by the intelligence that the King of Corea has granted exclusive mining rights in the Province of Pyong-an-do for twenty-five years to a trading company well known in the East. The only condition attached to the grant is that the company shall pay one-fourth of its profits into the royal treasury. The Japanese press condemns its countrymen for want of enterprise in allowing themselves to be thus forestalled by Americans.

CONFERENCE ON MADAGASCAR.

A Protectorate Debarring Foreign Interference Is Advised.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Le Figaro says that President Faure has summoned Gen. Desbordes to the Palace of the Elysée to confer with him in regard to military operations in Madagascar.

M. Grandidier, President of the Madagascar Committee, has advised the Cabinet to establish an effective protectorate over the Island of Madagascar totally debarring foreign interference.

President Faure presided over the Cabinet Council to-day. All the members of the Cabinet were present, with the exception of M. Poincaré, Minister of Public Instruction. It was decided to reinforce the French troops in Madagascar with Senegalese and Houssas, who, it is believed, will be capable of resisting the climate.

TIMOR NATIVES IN REVOLT.

Portuguese Troops Attacked the Rebels and Were Repulsed.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Batavia, Java, says that the natives in the portion of the Island of Timor belonging to Portugal have risen in rebellion.

An engagement has taken place between the rebels and a force of Portuguese troops, in which the latter were repulsed. The Government Secretary and three other officials were killed. The Governor has started for the interior with reinforcements.

EVACUATION OF THE LIAO-TUNG.

Joint Demand of Russia, Germany, and France Reported Again.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—The Politische Correspondenz says that Germany, France, and Russia have jointly requested Japan to evacuate Liao-Tung without delay, and that they anticipate compliance on the part of the Japanese Government, in which event Russia will be at liberty to occupy Port Arthur.

BRITISH GOVERNORS APPOINTED.

Herbert Murray for Newfoundland and Gerard Smith for Australia.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Sir Herbert Murray, who was British Relief Commissioner in Newfoundland during the recent widespread distress there, has been appointed Governor of that colony.

Col. Gerard Smith has been appointed to the Governorship of Western Australia.

A Literary Coincidence.

TOKIO, Sept. 13.—A remarkable literary coincidence has lately been established in Japan. Miyake Yujiro, a Japanese journalist, has shown that a celebrated Chinese poem, written several hundred years ago by Liu Ting Che, bears a really striking resemblance to "The Last Leaf," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. It is scarcely conceivable that the American author could have had any idea of the Chinese poet's work.

Mrs. Waller Sails on the Amsterdam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Olney this morning received a cable dispatch from Amabassador Eustis announcing the arrival at Paris yesterday of the family of ex-Consul Waller. The dispatch says Mrs. Waller has decided not to visit her husband. It is impossible to engage passage before Oct. 2, but Mr. Eustis says she will sail on that day for America on the steamer Amsterdam.

A Warrant for Hammerstein's Arrest.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A Berlin dispatch to a news agency, which will appear in The Morning Post to-morrow, says it is stated that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Baron von Hammerstein, formerly chief editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, who is accused of forgery and the misappropriation of funds.

Nasr Ullah Khan at St. Peter's Tomb.

ROME, Sept. 24.—Shahzada Nasr Ullah Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and his suite, recited the Mohammedan prayer for the repose of departed souls at St. Peter's Tomb to-day. It was a most impressive scene.

Arrest of Cubans in Santiago.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Eudaldo Tamayo, Antonio Bravo, Alfredo Betancourt, and Desiderio Fajardo have been arrested at Santiago de Cuba for connection with the rebellion. They will be deported to Spain.

Death of Dr. H. A. Bardeleben.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Dr. Henri Adolphe Bardeleben, the distinguished physician, died in this city to-day. He was born in 1819. He was the author of a number of important medical works.

Czar Will Visit the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The Königsberg Zeitung asserts that the Czar is about to pay a visit to the Kaiser at Rominton, and that, therefore, a strong military guard will be thrown around that place.

ASSOCIATED PRESS "NEWS" OF COURSE

Allen W. Thurman Out in a Denial of One of Its Reports.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The Chicago Associated Press sent out a dispatch from Cleveland yesterday stating that letters had been received there by E. J. Blandin, L. A. Russell, and other prominet Democrats from Allen W. Thurman, calling them to a meeting of anti-Brice Democrats to be held here next Friday, to devise means to defeat Mr. Brice for the Senate.

Mr. Thurman denies that he has sent out any such letters. If any one has such a letter with his name signed to it, he says, it is a forgery.

The Brooklyn Club Mortgages.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday secured permission from the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to mortgage its clubhouse, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, for $80,000. The mortgage is to be assumed by the Brooklyn Trust Company.

A Long Branch Cottage Ransacked.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 24.—The Westervelt cottage, at West End, was ransacked by thieves last night, but little property was taken. Mrs. Westervelt lives at Plainfield, and left for home about two weeks ago. Her cottage was robbed last Spring of articles valued at $2,000, some of which were found among the plunder of Salvatore Caraliere, who is now serving a five-year term in State prison.

FAIR TREATMENT OF ALL DEMOCRATS

Continued from Page 3.

majority in the district is about 3,000, while their majority in Ontario County ranges from 1,200 to 1,500. With good candidates we have always put down the Republican lead. I never felt more hopeful of the result of a fight in my life than I do of this one.

Favors Fair Representation.

"The convention should avoid all danger of Democratic dissensions by giving the State Democracy fair representation. There are many dyed-in-the-wool Democrats in our section who need encouragement to come out and make a good fight. With harmony as the Democratic watchword we shall have a great campaign in the new Forty-second Senatorial District."

Judge Metcalfe, who is to fight Senator Raines to a finish, is a tall, well-made man, with a smooth face. "I do not expect to make any speeches," he said in relation to his prospective campaign, "but I shall keep a team of horses going until the day of election in the interests of my candidacy. I shall visit every precinct in the district in this way. The fight will be a hard one, but I have reasons to believe that Mr. Raines dreads it more than I do."

Good Word from Buffalo.

C. J. Warner of Buffalo, who is actively engaged in forwarding the interests of Candidate Scheu, said to-night that the Democrats of Erie County felt confident of their ability to win this Fall.

"Erie County is naturally Democratic," Mr. Warner said, "and now that the Democrats are united there is substantial ground for our claim of numerical superiority. Judge Seaver will be our candidate for County Judge. Judge Jacob Stern will run again on the Democratic ticket for Assessor, and M. Callahan will stand for his successor. Here are three elements of Democratic strength which the Republicans do not underestimate. All our party differences are healed, and I shall be greatly surprised if we do not win a substantial victory in November."

"The Republican position regarding the liquor question is sure to harm that party in Albany County," said ex-Senator Morton Chase. "There are several wards in Albany which have a large German vote, and in these we shall make decided gains this Fall. The outlook for the Democracy in Albany is very promising."

IT IS JAMES SHANAHAN.

Delegates Are Quick to Notice a Typographical Error.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—When the newspaper printed the name of James Hanahan as that of a delegate from Montgomery County, the interior Democrats wondered what had become of James Shanahan of Tribes Hill, a former Canal Superintendent and one of the fiercest fighters when aroused among the Democrats of the Mohawk Valley. The printer, as usual, must bear the blame. Mr. Shanahan heads the Montgomery delegation. It has been a long time since he has interested himself in a State Convention, and he was warmly welcomed by the older members of the party when he appeared in Syracuse.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Ex-Gov. Flower to Preside—Eight Secretaries Selected by the Committee.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Committee on Permanent Organization met at the Yates House to-night. Howard Bayne of Richmond was elected Chairman, and James Bishop of New-York City, Secretary.

The committee will report the following to be the permanent officers of the convention:

Chairman—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.
Secretaries—Charles B. DeFreest, William J. Ellis, Calvin J. Hudson, Charles T. Dunning, Benjamin Kinyen, Charles J. Warner, Chalres J. Vandusen, and Albert E. Hoyt.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS

Prime—Heermance.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Miss Jessie Heermance, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William L. Heermance, was married this afternoon at 5 o'clock to Ralph Earl Prime, Jr., in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John Reid, pastor of the church, officiated.

There was a large number of guests, and the church was handsomely trimmed with goldenrod and other flowers.

The bride's gown was of white satin, en train, trimmed with orange blossoms and white lace. She wore a long tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of sunset roses. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls.

The maid of honor, Miss Katherine Lucy Heermance, wore a gown of white and yellow striped silk, with large sailor collar of velvet, trimmed with white lace, and yellow ribbon. The bridesmaids were Laura A. Hosford of Kinderhook, Julia Stuart Laing of Brooklyn, Laura Woolsey Heermance of New-Haven, Cornelia B. Getty, Ruth Havens Prime, and Helen Heermance of Yonkers. They wore gowns of white silk, covered with yellow mull, with sailor collars similar to that of the maid of honor. Each carried a large bunch of goldenrod flowers tied with yellow ribbons.

The best man was William Cowper Prime, and the ushers were Winthrop Daniels of Princeton, N. J.; George Beebe of Brooklyn, Edgar Hall Laing of New-York, E. Ludlow Gould, Julius Leroy Adams, and William Leeds Heermance of Yonkers.

The bride was given away by her father, Col. William L. Heermance. The gifts of the bridegroom to the best man and ushers were gold link cuff buttons, bearing the individual initials of each, and also the date. The bride's gifts to her maids were gold belt pins.

After the ceremony at the church there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, in Palisade Avenue. The house decorations were principally of golden rod, hydrangeas, palms, and berries. The wedding breakfast was served by Maresi.

Among the guests were Edgar L. Heermance of New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Heermance of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Mrs. Ruth Havens Prime and the Misses Prime of White Plains, N. Y.; the Rev. Wendell Prime, Miss Oxholm of Staten Island, Mrs. Anna Trumbull Slosson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Madison Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander K. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Randolph, Mrs. and Miss Benedict, and Mr. and Mrs. William Bell of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Law and Miss Law of Scarborough, T. R. Brockelmann of Canton, Capt. Charles Beaden of West Point, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Prime, Sr., the Misses Prime, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Prime, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hawley, Miss Hawley, Mrs. and the Misses Scrugham, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran, Mrs. Alexander Smith, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Bell, and Dr. S. E. Getty of Yonkers.

Sickels—Shannon.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday afternoon, when Miss Marie Blanche Shannon, daughter of James Bland Shannon, was married to Charles Raymond Sickles of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Cleveland.

The bride was attired in a traveling gown of brown silk crepon, trimmed with velvet and meehlin lace, and wore a brown velvet hat, trimmed with handsome ostrich tips and lace. She wore a pin of diamonds and rubies, with a combination of two sickles, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried orchids. The best man was Oliver M. Palmer of New-Brunswick, N. J., and the ushers were Walston H. Brown of Passaic, N. J.; George H. Mackellar, William E. Sickels, and Frederick F. Ames. The bridegroom's gift to his ushers were diamond and turquoise pins, a combination of two sickles.

The bride is a descendant of Chancellor Livingston, and is related to the Earl of Shannon. The bridegroom is a son of Col. David B. Sickles, and is a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and of the Harlem and Winnisook Clubs, and of the Primrose of London. Mr. and Mrs. Sickels will spend their honeymood abroad, sailing on the steamship St. Louis to-day.

Currie—Hamilton.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 24.—The wedding of Miss Agnes Wallace Hamilton, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hamilton of New-York, and Mr. Robert Boyd Currie of New-York took place this evening at the Summer home of the bride's parents at Irvinedell, Interlaken. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, New-York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Howard T. Widdemer, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Asbury Park.

Miss Jean Currie, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and Miss Genevieve Raymond and Miss Margaret Cornell were the bridesmaids. Mr. Ignatius Radley was the best man. The ushers were the bride's brother, Mr. Alexander Hamilton; Mr. Isaac Parker, Mr. William H. Hellar, and Mr. Henry G. Currie, a brother of the bridegroom.

A reception, which was attended by a large number of guests from New-York City, who were conveyed to Interlaken on a special train, followed the nuptial ceremony.

Chamberlain—Macy.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Miss Josephine Louise Macy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Macy, Jr., and George Finch Chamberlain were married this afternoon at Christ Church, Rye.

Edward C. Chamberlain was best man. The bridesmaids were attired in pink, and carried pink roses. They were Miss Emma Rockefeller, Miss Mollie Owen, Miss Catharine M. Barnes, and Miss Augusta Macy. The ushers were J. Hays Louderback, Henry R. Barrett, Nathaniel C. Robbins, Nelson Macy, Lanman Crosby, and Horace C. Butler.

Union County for McGill.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Democratic primaries held in Elizabeth to-night and throughout Union County, so far as heard from, elected delegates favorable to the nomination of Chancellor McGill. There were no contests in Elizabeth, and the selections made were above the average class usually chosen as delegates. A very few delegates in this county may favor others, but McGill will have such a following that the vote of the county, it is claimed, will be cast solidly for him after a caucus is held.

WINDSOR HOTEL CHANGES HANDS

Warren F. Leland Has Leased It, Beginning with May 1.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—Warren F. Leland has leased the Windsor Hotel, New-York City, and is to take possession of it May 1 for a long term of years. It was chiefly through his remarkable success with the Ocean House here that Mr. Leland was able to secure the Windsor.

The Windsor Hotel is now conducted by Hawk & Weatherbee, who have a lease of the premises which runs to May next. A representative of that firm said last night it was a fact that, not only would the present proprietors retire at that time, but also that Mr. Leland had secured the new lease of the Windsor, and that he would take possession of the house early in May. Mr. Leland was still in Newport, so nothing was known as to his plans and intentions, but there could be no doubt that he would continue the business of the house much on its present general lines.

Mr. Leland is expected in New-York this morning.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CAUGHT AGAIN

Grubbed False News and Transmitted It Without Investigation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—There is no truth in the report printed in The Evening News and sent out from this city by The Chicago Associated Press this afternoon to the effect that a wreck had occurred on the Rock Island Road at Forty-seventh Street, in which several persons were killed.

The report appears to have been the malicious work of two reporters on a rival paper, who met a News reporter and told him something they knew to be false. The News printed the rumor and The Associated Press sent it out before investigation.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Van Beuren-Archbold Wedding.—Miss Mary L. Archbold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, will be married to-day in St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., to Michael Murray Van Beuren of this city. The music will be elaborate. Dr. J. Albert Jeffrey will preside at the organ, and the tenors and basses of Trinity Chapel, New-York; the soprano soloists of St. John's Church, Yonkers, and of the church at Mamaroneck will furnish the choral service.

—Miss Olive Grace Engaged.—The engagement of Miss Olive Grace, youngest daughter of J. W. Grace of Great Neck, L. I., to W. Cure, a Wall Street broker in this city, and a resident of West Point, has just been announced. The wedding is to take place on the lawn of the Lindens, the country seat of the Graces, at Great Neck, on Oct. 16.

—Georges-Emery Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Florence Baker Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Emery of 20 Fifth Avenue, to Frederick Georges will occur this afternoon at the country seat of the Emerys, Rose Lodge, Flemington, N. J. A special train for the New-York guests will leave this city at 1:10 o'clock P. M.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock Abroad.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris C. Fahnestock and Miss Fahnestock, who have been spending the Summer at Elberon, N. J., have gone abroad for a few months before returning to their town house, 457 Madison Avenue, for the Winter.

—Visiting in Lenox.—Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and her daughter, Miss Julia Dent Grant, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane at Wyndhurst, Lenox, Mass. Mrs. Grant and Miss Grant have been spending the Summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

—Mrs. Astor to Close Beechwood.—Mrs. Astor will close Beechwood, Newport, this week, and will visit Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at Rhinebeck, N. Y. Later she will go to Lenox, Mass., to visit her daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

—A Cotillion by Jameson Cotting.—Jameson Cotting will give a large cotillion this evening at the Schermerhorn Assembly Rooms, Lenox, Mass. Mr. Cotting will be assisted in receiving by his sister, Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn.

—Have Taken a Town House.—Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright, who are now visiting Mrs. Wright's mother, Mrs. Waldren Pell, at Esopus, N. Y., have taken a house on West Fifty-third Street for the Winter.

—Married at Short Hills.—Miss Natalie Wilmer, the daughter of J. R. Wilmer, was married at Short Hills, N. J., yesterday afternoon to J. Walter Wood, Jr.

Nominated for the Assembly.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Charles A. Steele of Geneva was to-day nominated for member of Assembly by the Ontario County Republican Convention. The nomination was the result of a long and spirited contest, there being fourteen ballots before Mr. Steele received a majority of the 80 votes in the convention.

There were nine avowed candidates in the field, but factional considerations did not enter into the struggle, the convention being entirely in the hands of the friends of Senator Raines.

Mr. Steele has been Supervisor of Geneva for a number of years, having successively defeated the strongest Democratic candidates who could be put in the field. He is a business man and farmer, and will succeed Walter A. Clark of the same town, who refused the nomination for a second term by reason of imperative business considerations.

A Rabbi-Butcher's Suit.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Rabbi Rothschild, who conducts a synagogue in Henderson Street, also runs a butcher shop. Aaron Silberman, a neighbor, circulated, it is alleged, a story to the effect that the meat sold by the rabbi was not "Kosher." The rabbi alleges that this story has ruined his secular business, and to-day he secured counsel and will bring suit against Silberman for $15,000 damages.

AN HOUR OF TERROR IN PANAMA

Cauca Troops Protest, Run Out of Line, and Fire Against a Colombian Regiment Which They Refuse to Join.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 24.—Panama has had an intensely alarming hour to-day, through the insubordination of troops of Cauca, which have been incorporated in the regular line regiment of Colombia.

These Cauca troops are to replace members of the regiment, who have done service for ten years, but the gunboat Boyaca left for Buenaventura, carrying back to their province a part of the contingent, and those that remain vociferously objected.

As they marched to the Colombian barracks, they began by protesting, continued by refusing to obey orders of their commanding officers, and finished by running out of their line to the centre of the town.

A regiment was sent to force them into submission, and the mutineers fired. The Colombians enforced order without firing a shot. The Cauca men were marched back into line, and all is peace in Panama now. There were no serious casualties.

RARE BOOKS SOLD AT AUCTION

Good Prices Were Obtained at the First Sale of the Season.

With the exception of a single trade sale of no great literary significance, the first book sale of the Fall season was had yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Bangs & Co., 741 Broadway, where the collection of the late Edwin Bartlett of Barrytown, N. Y., is being sold.

A good attendance and considerable interest marked the occasion. Old friends exchanged greetings and all hoped for a more active market. Among those present were Dr. Collier, Mr. Jackson, Mr. De Vinne, and the Rev. Mr. Hillier.

Mr. Merwin occupied the chair, and among other books sold the following:

Anacharsis's Travels, in French, 7 volumes, full Russia and atlas of plates, Paris, L'An VII., brought $6; Glossary of Architecture. Oxford, Parker, 1845, scarce, 3 volumes, 8 vo, 1,100 cuts, $9; the collected works of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, best edition, 14 volumes, London, v. d., $8.40; 2 volumes Art Union, not consecutive, $11.70; Bartlett Genealogy, Lawrence, N. H., 1876, small 8vo, $2.63; Don Quixote, plates by Smirke, 4 volumes, 8vo, half-roxburghe, London, 1818, $8.50; History of Haverhill, Mass., plates, 1861, $2.75.

The Crater, J. F. Cooper, rare, first edition, 2 volumes, uncut, paper, New-York, 1847, $5; Mess. Delany, (Marg. Granville,) complete autobiography and correspondence, clean, uncut copy, 6 volumes, 8vo, Bentley, 1861-2, $12.60; Fletcher, Phineas, The Purple Island; or, The Isle of Man, together with Piscatorie Eclogs and other Poeticall Miscellanies, first edition, 4to, old calf (sound) binding, rare, printed by the Printers to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1633, with an account of the author, in MS., by the Rev. Moses Brown, editor of Walton & Cotton's Angler, and his signature in full; this copy has the leaf, "To the ingenious composer of this Pastorall, the Spencer of his age," by Francis Quarles, nearly always lacking, $18.

Peter Parley's Recollections, first edition, 1856, $5.50; Guizot, Charles I., &c., Scoble's translations, Bentley, 1854, &c., 6 volumes, 8vo, $13.50; Hawthorne, 12 volumes of 13, half-brown calf, Boston, 1880, $9; Holinshed's Chronicle of Englande, Irelande, and Scotlande, 3 volumes, in 2, full red levant morocco, gilt edges, "Finished in January, 1587," containing original story of King Lear, and consulted by Shakespeare, $90.

Fine library set of Dr. Johnson, 12 volumes, 8vo, full calf gilt, London, 1823, $24; the Workes of Ben Jonson, first complete edition, with engraved portrait by Vaughan and title engraved by Hole, 2 volumes, folio, calf, (rebacked,) London, printed by Richard Bishop, 1640, rare, good sound copy, the commendatory verses prefixed are by Beaumont, Heyward, Chapman, and others, $15.50; and Charles Lever, Rent in a Cloud, first edition, n. d., a little imperfect, $6.

NEWSDEALERS AND THEIR STANDS

Action Taken Respecting the Recent Order of Acting Chief Conlin.

A meeting of over 100 newsdealers was held last night at 8 Union Square. They met to decide upon measures to be taken in regard to the order of Acting Chief Conlin compelling newstands to be taken off the streets. The men are members of the New-York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Organization.

President Thomas Martin said he hoped something would be done immediately in aid of the newsdealers who had stands. There were certainly, he said, over 1,000 news stands in the city, and he declared that it would be a very great detriment to their owners if they had to give them up. He also said that eight newsdealers had been arrested during the day, and had been fined $5 in the different courts in which they had been arraigned. The fines, however, were suspended.

A committee was appointed to appear before the Board of Aldermen and ask for some leniency in regard to the enforcement of this law. The committee was instructed to ask the Board of Aldermen to allow the stauds to be maintained until the assembling of the incoming Legislature. It is hoped by the newsdealers that a law will then be enacted authorizing the construction and maintenance of these stands. The dealers are very anxious to keep their stands until that time, and yet keep within the law. It is not known when the committee will go to the Board of Aldermen.

MANY FRUITLESS BALLOTS TAKEN

The Senatorial Convention of the Forty-first District.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the new Forty-first District, comprising the Counties of Steuben and Yates, met at Bath to-day. There are three candidates for nomination—William H. Nichols of Bath, Franklin D. Sherwood of Hornellsville, and John S. Sheppard of Penn Yan. The First District of Steuben supports Nichols, the Second District is for Sherwood, and Yates County presents Sheppard.

Each Assembly district is represented by six delegates. One hundred and ninety-seven ballots were taken to-day, all of them resulting in 6 votes for each candidate. Late this afternoon the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is hardly probable that a choice will be made then, as each district is enthusiastic in the support of its candidate.

Fine Autumn Hats and Bonnets.

Exclusive and artistic designs form the distinguishing feature of the Autumn display of millinery opened yesterday at the store of Lord & Taylor, Broadway and Twentieth Street. This Autumn, as usual, the firm of Lord & Taylor has succeeded in presenting an unrivaled exhibition of hats and bonnets.

On entering the millinery department one notices first that the styles of the period of Marie Antoinette are most conspicuous. The hats are large and remind one constantly of those seen in paintings. The tendency to bring the brim lower over the eyes is very marked. The material of the hats is principally velvet. The crowns are soft, and velvet trimmings are used exclusively where the material of the hat is not velvet.

There are a few felt and beaver hats that immediately catch the eye by their striking appearance. One black beaver hat is known as the "Churchill." The shape is slightly Continental, with brim well covered in front. The trimming consists of two broad gold bands around the crown, and ostrich plumes at each side.

There are small hats for street wear, with chenille braid brims and velvet crowns. A few have silk and satin crowns, which are sometimes covered with lace. One hat, known as the "Garrick," has such a crown. The brim is of felt.

The theatre hats have very definite shapes. They are of moderate size and made of lace, embroidered with rhinestones and brilliants, and trimmed with velvet and fur. Many theatre hats are of the turban order.

Some very charming sets in velvet and fur attract much attention. They consist of a hat, cape, and muff to correspond.

The fur department and the department of imported gowns also deserve the attention of visitors to the store.

Well Worth Examination.

The new Fall stock of Flint's Fine Furniture at 45 West 23d St. Complete assortment at factory prices.—Adv.

A THIEF IN GOOD SOCIETY

Success of "A Social Highwayman" at the Garrick Theatre.

THE HOLLANDS' FINE ACTING

A Novel Play by Miss Stone, Taken from Miss Train's Story in Lippincott's, Received with Acclaim.

A novel play, written by Miss Marie T. Stone, who found all of her plot and much of her dialogue in a story by Miss Elizabeth Phipps Train, published in Lippincott's Magazine, was remarkably well-staged, and acted with sympathy and skill by the Holland brothers, Edmund M. and Joseph, and members of Mr. Mansfield's company, at the Garrick Theatre last night. The house was well filled, and the audience received the play with such demonstrative approval that its success, during the fortnight remaining of the engagement of the Messrs. Holland at Mr. Mansfield's charming theatre—which is now one of the pleasantest places of amusement in town—is assured.

Miss Train's story is exceedingly clever. Perhaps it would have been written if Florence Warden had never written "The House on the Marsh" or Sir Charles Young "Jim the Penman," and perhaps not. When seed is once sown the growth of flowers is easily accounted for. But Miss Train has written other stories vivaciously, that have interested thousands of readers, and the basic situation of "A Social Highwayman," though highly improbable, or perhaps because of its improbability, might easily have occurred to a clever and imaginative writer who had never read Miss Warden's story or seen "Jim the Penman." Miss Stone's is a new name to the public, in the list of American dramatists; yet she has had large experience in the work of adaptation, and her first signed play has none of the crudity of the novice. Its faults, which are few and trivial, are of the kind seemingly inseparable from the task of dramatizing a novel. And they will not hurt the piece in the estimation of the public.

Courtice Jaffrey is a handsome, highly esteemed man, in early middle life. He has wit and money, and good society seeks him. Yet he is a thief. He has the knack of "slight of hand," and he takes diamond pins from the corsages of ladies with whom he dances, and necklaces from their necks. On the proceeds of the sale of these he lives in great luxury, admired and respected, until the inevitable woman of romance impedes his progress. A certain Senora Caprices, widow of a South American millionaire, has been one of Jaffrey's many victims. She discovers his guilt, as she has a large knowledge of evil, but she loves him, and is not squeamish. So she holds her peace, until his infatuation with Elinor Burnham is made plain. Then she informs him that unless he restores the stolen property within twenty-four hours and leaves the country, she will expose him.

This seems to Jaffrey the last notch. To some friends who have dropped in at his apartment on the way from the club that night he exhibits the expensive lace pin, the last article stolen from Senora Caprices, and informs them that by clever detective work he discovered it in a pawnbroker's shop. He tells them he knows the thief, that he is a friend of them all, a man led into misdoing by unfortunate circumstances, but now thoroughly penitent, because he has fallen in love with a good woman, and her influence has overcome the evil in his nature. Jaffrey says the thief will make restitution, and expresses his desire to shield him. His friends, sensibly, take a different view of the matter. They condemn his conduct as Quixotic, and urge him to give the culprit up to justice. Still they have great faith in Jaffrey, and promise to keep his secret. They depart, wondering which one of their friends can be the thief, and Jaffrey prepares to blow out his brains. He has sounded his friends to learn how they would treat him if his guilt became known, and he is satisfied that he has nothing more to live for. He has placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth when his valet, Jenkins Hanby, interrupts him.

Hanby is a low thief, who was convicted by a jury of which

SPRUCE IV. IN HARD LUCK

Unable to Finish the Race in Time When in the Lead.

BEAT ETHELWYNN TO WINDWARD

The Race Was Over a Triangular Course—Light Winds and Strong Tides Baffled the Yachtsmen.

J. Arthur Brand and Spruce IV. were in hard luck yesterday. The Spruce raced against the Ethelwynn in the second contest for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club International Trophy. The race was sailed over a triangular course.

At the end of the first round the Spruce

J. Arthur Brand.
Owner of the Spruce IV.

led by 7 minutes 2 seconds, having beaten the Ethelwynn badly on the leg to windward.

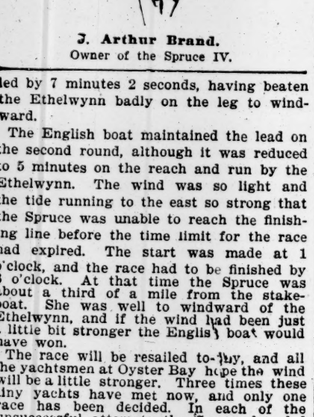
The English boat maintained the lead on the second round, although it was reduced to 5 minutes on the reach and run by the Ethelwynn. The wind was so light and the tide running to the east so strong that the Spruce was unable to reach the finishing line before the time limit for the race had expired. The start was made at 1 o'clock, and the race had to be finished by 6 o'clock. At that time the Spruce was about a third of a mile from the stakeboat. She was well to windward of the Ethelwynn, and if the wind had been just a little bit stronger the English boat would have won.

The race will be resailed to-day, and all the yachtsmen at Oyster Bay hope the wind will be a little stronger. Three times these tiny yachts have met now, and only one race has been decided. In each of the unsuccessful attempts the Spruce has led when the race was abandoned.

Early yesterday morning there was every promise of there being plenty of wind. A steady breeze from the northwest was blowing. About noon the wind died out, and then came in again very lightly from the southwest.

The two boats were towed out to the Oyster Island buoy from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Clubhouse, and the Race Committee, on Commodore Benedict's flagship Oneida, sent the stakeboat off to lay the course. The first leg was east by north half north, the second leg, northwest, and the third leg south by west half west. This made it a run on the first leg, a reach on the second, and a beat on the third. The triangle was sailed twice over, a distance of twelve miles. A strong tide was running to the east, which helped the yachts on the first leg, but seriously interfered with them on the beat.

The starting signal was given at 1 o'clock, and both yachts were close to the line then. The Ethelwynn, as usual, was in the lead, and she crossed thirty seconds after the signal, with the Spruce close on



C. J. Field.
Owner of the Ethelwynn.

her weather quarter. Booms were eased off to port for the run, and the Spruce stuck her spinnaker out to starboard at once. She was so close to the Ethelwynn that Skipper Ball had to keep the American boat off a little to get her spinnaker to draw.

The Spruce drew up on even terms with the Ethelwynn and held her for a short time. Then the Indian Harbor yachtsmen luffed their boat clear of the Englishmen and at once began to draw ahead. Considering the light breeze, the two boats made a fast run to the outer mark, and at 1:42:00 the Ethelwynn took in her spinnaker as she approached the mark. The times taken as the yachts jibed round this mark were: Ethelwynn, 1:42:31; Spruce, 1:44:42. The Ethelwynn had gained 2 minutes 11 seconds on the representative of the Minerva Yacht Club.

It was a broad reach on the port tack to the second mark. The wind was a little stronger than it had been, and both yachts made good headway. The Spruce went a little faster than the American boat, and it looked as though she would make a substantial gain on this two miles. Both carried large jibs over their smaller ones, and held them until well onto the outer mark. The times taken as they tacked around the mark were: Ethelwynn, 2:05:12; Spruce, 2:07:00. The challenger had gained 14 seconds on this leg.

It was a beat to windward to the next mark, and both started off on the starboard tack. They stood to the south, and the tide was setting them to the east fast. On this leg Mr. Brand showed what a rare sailor he is. The wind had lightened considerably, but he kept jamming his boat up until he had worked into a windward position, while the Ethelwynn had sagged off to leeward, and lost all her big lead. The Ethelwynn at 2:47:50 tacked to port, and the tide running strong out of Oyster Bay caught her on the port side, and set her still more to leeward. She held this tack for two minutes, and tacked again to starboard. The wind was a trifle more westerly, and favored the boats while on this tack, and Mr. Brand took every possible advantage of it.

The wind grew very soft, and the yachts, for a time, could barely make headway, but in this even the Spruce continued to improve her position. At 3:04:00 the Ethelwynn tacked to port, and just two minutes later the Spruce followed. Mr. Brand had got his boat well in the lead, and in the light breeze he worked her along beautifully. He seemed to see every little breath of air that came over the water, and by alternately luffing and bearing away, kept the Spruce going ahead. The Spruce was held on this tack until 3:23:20, and then tacked to starboard, again heading inshore. Ethelwynn followed her at 3:27:20. The Spruce was able to fetch the mark on this leg, while the American boat had to make two more short tacks.

The times taken at the mark were: Spruce, 3:20:08; Ethelwynn, 3:36:10. The Briton was leading by 7 minutes 2 seconds, and on the beat to windward had gained 8 minutes 59 seconds. This was the end of the first round.

Both yachts jibed at this mark, and this time spinnakers were set to starboard for the two-mile run. Mr. Brand again took advantage of the strong tide by keeping the Spruce to the northward of his course, and the distance between the two boats was increased. The times taken at the mark were: Spruce, 4:17:48; Ethelwynn, 4:26:39, showing a gain for the Spruce of 1 minute 49 seconds.

On the reach to the second mark the Ethelwynn did her best work of the day. The Spruce turned the second mark at 4:55:12, and the Ethelwynn at 5:00:25. The Ethelwynn had gained 3 minutes 38 seconds on the Englishman.

There was an hour left for the yachts to beat the two miles home. Both started off on the starboard tack, and the strong tide set both to leeward. The Richard Peck was going down the Sound, and she headed between the two tiny racers, giving both the benefit of her wash. The yachts were tossed about on the water like corks. Then a big three-masted schooner drifted down on the Spruce and forced her to tack to port and lose considerably. She held the port tack for a minute, and then, going about, passed under the schooner's stern.

Each yacht made several tacks, and at 6 o'clock, when the time limit had expired, the Spruce was about a third of a mile from the finishing line and well in the lead.

The elapsed times and gains on each leg of the course, as far as sailed, were as follows:

First Leg—Elapsed time, Ethelwynn, 42 minutes 31 seconds; Spruce, 44 minutes 42 seconds; Ethelwynn's gain, 2 minutes 11 seconds off the wind.

Second Leg—Elapsed time, Ethelwynn, 22 minutes 41 seconds; Spruce, 22 minutes 27 seconds; Spruce's gain in reaching, 14 seconds.

Third Leg—Elapsed time, Spruce, 1 hour 21 minutes 59 seconds; Ethelwynn, 1 hour 30 minutes 58 seconds; Spruce's gain in windward work, 8 minutes 59 seconds.

Fourth Leg—Elapsed time, Spruce, 48 minutes 40 seconds; Ethelwynn, 50 minutes 29 seconds; Spruce's gain off the wind, 1 minute 49 seconds.

Fifth Leg—Elapsed time, Spruce, 37 minutes 24 seconds; Ethelwynn, 33 minutes 46 seconds, a gain for Ethelwynn on the reach of 3 minutes 38 seconds.

There were about as many and varied classes of vessels in the attending fleet as on Monday, and more will doubtless be on hand to-morrow, when the triangular course will be tried again.

Mr. Rose's Challenge Assured.

The following cablegram has been received at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse:

Newmarket, Sept. 24.

J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, New-York:

Your message received. I confirm personally challenge sent through Royal Victoria Club in my name. Confirmatory letter will follow immediately, and I make no restrictions as to conditions. CHARLES ROSE.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Passed East—Steam yachts Aquilo, estate of George A. Thayer; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew.

Passed West—Steam yachts Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Marietta, H. B. Moore, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg. Sloop yachts Gypsy, Thomas J. Falls, and Emma T., A. L. Kerker.

Steam yacht Repose from Mamaroneck arrived here this morning, and was hauled out to make alterations in her shaft, and clean and paint bottom. Schooner yacht Victor, W. Gould Brokaw, was hauled out to clean and paint. Schooner yacht Arethusa, Charles Whann, has gone out of commission. Sloop yacht Nita, R. B. Burchard, was hauled out to clean and paint. Steam yacht Cossette, C. A. Tateman, was launched to-day, and left for the eastward. Schooner yacht Wayfarer, George E. Chisolm, went out of commission to-day and left for South Brooklyn, where she will lay up for the Winter.

Dartmouth's New Athletes.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 24.—The freshman class at Dartmouth brought in an unusual number of athletes, and the football prospects are very good. Manager Hadlock and Capt. McCormack are very energetic workers, and were here on the grounds early. Dr. Wurtemburg, the old Yale Varsity player, has luckily been secured, and is doing very effective service for the team. Many candidates appear on the oval each afternoon and put in two hours of hard work. Dartmouth has not its usually heavy team this year, but will attempt to play a different style of game, which will be fully as effective.

The class of '99 seems to be domineering over the sophmores this year. They won the football rush. In the class game the freshmen were victorious by the score of 13 to 4, and bid fair to win the class football game.

First Line-Up at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The first line-up of the 'Varsity football against the scrub for the season took place at the university field to-day. A two hours' preliminary light practice was given all the candidates before the line-up, then a sharp series of scrimmaging followed, during which good gains were made by Ayres, '99, and Rosengarten, '97, and a pretty goal was kicked from the twenty-yard line by the promising freshman, Full-back Baird. The large number of vacancies on the team excited great curiosity in the first line-up, and a large body of enthusiastic students were on the side lines.

This is the line-up that Capt. Lea chose to show them. At left end was Gordon Johnston, '96; A. C. Tyler, '97, was at left tackle; Jim Rhodes, '97, left guard; P. G. Gayley, centre; Dudley Riggs, '97, right guard. Capt. Lea was in his old place, at right tackle, and Cochran, '98, completed the line. Nelson Poe, '97, was quarter back; Rosengarten, '97, and Ayres, '99, half backs, and Baird, '99, full back. The play was quick and snappy, and the coachers seemed well pleased with the work of the new men. Frank Morse, '95; Gus Holly, '95, and Phil King, '93, arrived to-day to assist in the coaching.

No Garden Cycle Meets.

Indications at the present time point to no race meets of any magnitude being held in Madison Square Garden this Winter. This state of affairs is not due to a lack of enterprise on the part of promoters, but rather to a scarcity of desirable dates, none being available until after New Year's. It was stated yesterday that Pugilist Corbett and his manager had considered the advisability of conducting a week's race meet in the Garden, and that the plan depended on a little "if." This "if" rests in the hands of Robert Fitzsimmons. The Garden Company itself will probably have no connection with a big tournament such as was given last Winter. This feeling is said to prevail at present, but possibly it may change later.

To Try to Stop the Big Fight.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A special from Austin, Texas, says: "It was learned last night that Attorney General Crane is arranging to sue out an injunction in the District Court of Dallas County to restrain the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. If the Judge grants the injunction, which he can do forthwith, and doubtless will, then, of course, the fight management, in self-defense, must appeal the matter to the Court of Criminal Appeals, with a full bench, and thus play directly into the hands of the State, because to get it before this full bench for a decision is exactly what the State wants, as it is believed a full bench of the court will reverse Chief Justice Hurt's individual opinion."

Boxing Contests Arranged.

The first boxing entertainment of the season at the New Manhattan Athletic Club is announced for Friday evening, Oct 4. Matchmaker "Billy" Newman has secured the following talent: "Mike" Harris and Thomas West, eight rounds, at catch weights; Samuel Tompkins and Harry Fisher, eight rounds at catch weights, and Frank Erne and John J. Skelly, fifteen rounds, at 126 pounds. The subscription list is now open to members of the club.

See the Points we make: Excepting some of the cheap Ingrains, Axminsters, and Moquettes, we make every yard of carpet we retail. This is true of no other house.

You get exclusive patterns and best qualities.

When you buy carpets from us, nothing stands between you and the mills but one small profit—our prices are much the lowest.

DOBSON'S,
2 East 14th St.
Philadelphia—809-811 Chestnut St.

MINEOLA FAIR IS OPEN

Bloodgood Cutter Comes from Europe and Tells the Fact in Verse.

QUEENS COUNTY WOMEN'S EXHIBIT

Not a Large Crowd the First Day—Great Interest in Trotting and Mule Racing—Some of the Features.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 24.—The Fall exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society would not be complete without the presence of Bloodgood H. Cutter, the Long Island farmer-poet, and fortunately for the success of the fifty-fourth annual exhibition of the society that opened to-day on the Fair Grounds here Mr. Cutter arrived this morning from Europe, and reached the fair shortly after the opening.

Mr. Cutter expected a change of weather when he reached this side of the Atlantic, and was equipped with a Winter overcoat and heavy rubber overshoes. These articles, however, did not interfere with his enjoying the attractions of the fair afforded by the women of Queens County, as his annual poem, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, will attest.

When from old Europe I did land
I found our Annual Fair on hand,
So I went over to the depot,
Then on Long Island cars did go.
Arriving hungry, also dry,
The ladies coffee I did try;
To me did taste so very good,
Soon got me in a cheerful mood.
Their sandwiches were very nice,
Beside were very cheap in price;
Their home-made bread 'twas delicious,
Not only light, but so nutritious.
Good bread abroad we had to eat,
But our bread here more light and neat.
So I'll advise my friends to come
And try our ladies' bread from home.

Not over 1,500 visitors were present today. The attendance on first days is always light, and this season it seemed to be considerably less than former years. The recent hot weather was thought to be the cause of people staying away. The exhibits this year are fully up to the standard, and cover the agricultural and horticultural fields thoroughly. The display of flowers and fruits is exceedingly fine, and includes many varieties. In the floral section are shown cut flowers, house and decorative plants, foliage plants, ferns, and palms. The fruit exhibit contains fine specimens of the producing power of Long Island orchards and graperies.

The practical farmers who visit the fair find much to interest them in the sheds devoted to cattle and swine. This year's exhibits of live stock were pronounced by experts to be representative of Long Island. In the cattle department are Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Holstein cattle, while the swine are represented by Berkshire boars and sows, Essex boars, Yorkshire boars and sows, Chester white boars and sows, Poland China sows, and Sussex boars.

There are several fat pigs entered for special premiums. One big fellow was said to weigh fully 1,000 pounds. When he stood up his body almost dragged on the ground. His owner said that the pig could run around, but the animal's actions did not bear out the statement. He wanted to lie down in his pen, and had to be beaten before he would stand up. It was considerable of an effort for his pigship to get on his feet, and his legs did not appear to be stout enough to carry his immense weight.

The collection of poultry shown is not only extensive, but decidedly inclined to keep up a continuous crowing. Among the varieties shown are Buff Cochins, Houdons, Indian Game, Black Red Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Silver Duckwing Game, Golden Duckwing Game, Black and White Game, White Game, Brown-breasted Game, White Dorkings, Golden Polish, Silver Gray Dorking, Silver Polish, White Polish, Golden-spangled Hamburgs, White-crested Black Polish, Buff-laced Polish, White-crested White Polish, Bearded Golden Polish, Golden Penciled Hamburgs, Silver Penciled Hamburgs, Silver-bearded Polish, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, White Hamburgs, White Minorcas, Red Comb Minorcas, Rose Combed Brown Leghorns, Rose Combed White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Spanish, Black Leghorns, White Leghorns, Blue Andelusians, Light Brahmas, Red Caps, Dark Brahmas, American Dominiques, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Langshans, Blue Langhams, White Cochins, Black Langhams, Blue Javas, Black Cochins, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Red-combed Barred Plymouth Rocks, Golden, Black, Buff, and White Wyandottes, Frizzle Fowles, Rumpless Fowles, and Red-combed Black Minorcas.

Colored and white Muscovey ducks, Pekin ducks, gray calls, white calls, wild blacks, Mallard ducks, brant, a South American tree duck, Egyptian geese, wild geese, California ring-neck geese, Hutchins snow geese, blue geese, Toulouse geese, brown China geese, and a laughing goose that never even Egyptian geese, wild geese, California ring-neck geese, Hutchins, snow geese, blue geese, Toulouse geese, brown China geese, and a laughing goose that never even smiled made up the exhibits of that classes of water fowl.

The pigeons found may friends among the young people. There are white, red, yellow, blue, and black fantails, silver wing turbots, black magpie, black laced swallows, silver oriental frills, blue Chinese owls, white owls, mottled trumpters, turbots, dun orientals, blue and black oriental turbots, Jacobins, splashed Jacobins, blue homers, and several varieties of tumblers and pouters. The judges in the several departments are:

Cattle, Thoroughbred—Henry P. Carll.
Cattle, Grade—Silas W. Albertson, Albert Willets, Jatham Post.
Sheep—John L. Bogart, Warren L. Brush, Richard C. Colyer.
Swine—Thomas Hogan, F. R. Smart, William E. Townsend.
Poultry—P. Halstead Scudder.
Vegetables—D. K. Morrell, Jr., John H. Burtis, Charles Oakley.
Fruit—Isaac Coles, Archie W. Callum, Nicholas Hallock.
Flowers—Frederick A. Storm, John H. Taylor, Charles H. Allen.
Grain—Edgar Bowne, W. F. Shotwell, F. H. Mollineaux.
Carriages—G. Howland Leavitt, George T. Hewlett, Stephen B. Strong, C. V. Seaman.
Table Articles, No. 1—Mrs. H. L. Nostrand, Mrs. George L. Peck, Mrs. George T. Hewlett.
Table Articles, No. 2—Mrs. Seaman L. Pettit, Mrs. Robert A. Davidson, Mrs. John S. Denton.
Table Articles, No. 3—Mrs. Townsend D. Cock, Mrs. E. Smith, Miss C. Van Wyck.
Domestic Articles, No. 1—Mrs. Samuel V. Searing, Mrs. W. H. Simonson, Miss A. A. Van Sicklen.
Domestic Articles, No. 2—K. P. Napier, M. E. Stays, Mary K. Whitaker.
Domestic Articles, No. 3—Miss Isabel Stoutenburgh, Mrs. T. F. Downing.
Fine Arts—Miss E. C. Bannister and Miss Bunker of Brooklyn.
Miscellaneous—Daniel J. Hegeman, Samuel M. Pittus.
Implements—James R. Willets, J. C. Hendrickson, Garret Van Duyn.

The only judges who completed their labors to-day were in the grain department, and the awards made by them are as follows:

Grain.—Display of Grain and Seeds—First prize $10, E. B. Van Nostrand, Elmont; second prize $5, J. H. Van Nostrand, Elmont. Collection of Wheat—First prize $7, A. L. Van Nostrand, Elmont; second prize $3, J. H. Van Nostrand.

Red Winter Wheat—First prize $2, John S. Hennessy, Roslyn. Red Spring Wheat—First prize $2, J. H. Van Nostrand, Elmont.

White rye, first prize $2, Charles E. Merritt, Westbury; Spring rye, first prize $2, J. H. Van Nostrand; heaviest half bushel of oats, first prize $3, Alfred Burt, Jr., Mineola; display of field corn, first prize $3, Alfred Burt, Jr.; second prize $2, A. L. Van Nostrand, Elmont; white Flint corn, heaviest eight rows, first prize $2, Joseph Burt, Mineola; yellow Flint corn, first prize $2, George W. Payne, Little Neck; yellow corn, first prize $2, Alfred Burt, Jr., Mineola; heaviest white corn, first prize $2, Alfred Burt, Jr.; stalk bearing greatest number of ears, first prize $2, John Breen, Westbury Station; six varieties of sweet corn, first prize $5, Alfred Burt, Jr., for heaviest and most perfect twelve ears late corn, first prize $3, Daniel Luyster, Glen Head; black Mexican corn, first prize $1, Alfred Burt, Jr., Mineola; broom corn, first prize $2, Joseph Burt, Mineola; barley, first prize $1, J. H. Van Nostrand, Elmont; buckwheat, first prize $1, J. H. Van Nostrand; timothy seed, first prize $1, J. H. Van Nostrand.

Forage crops, first prize $3, J. H. Van Nostrand; timothy hay, first prize, $2, J. H. Van Nostrand; clover hay, first prize, $2, J. H. Van Nostrand; lucerne, first prize $1, J. H. Van Nostrand; twenty pounds of fodder corn, first prize, $1, J. H. Van Nostrand; wheat flour, first prize, $2, Molleneaux Brothers, Hempstead; rye flour, first prize, $2, Molleneaux Brothers; graham flour, first prize, $2, Molleneaux Brothers; buckwheat flour, first prize, $2, Molleneaux Brothers; Indian meal, first prize, $2, Molleneaux Brothers.

The feature of the exhibition is the trotting events each day. The racing to-day was marred somewhat by the delay in starting the heats in the several classes and by the amount of time consumed by the judges in deciding how the horses came in where there were large fields.

The race of interest was the 2:35 class, in which there were twelve starters. It took four heats to decide the contest, and Agnes Morrill won the last three in admirable style. Summaries:

Foals 1893.—Purse $100.

G. W. Williamson's br. m. Rival	2	2	1 1
E. Willets & Son's blk m., Martica	1	3	2 2
C. G. Moser's br. m., Miss Alcy	3	1	3 3

Time—2:40; 2:40; 2:43¾; 2.41½.

2:35 Class.—Purse $250.

N. Ryan's r. m. Agnes Morrill	2	1	1	1
J. Robbins's b. g., Visitor	1	4	4	5
R. H. Atkins's blk. m., Annie D	3	3	2	2
R. L. Davis's ch. m., Leweller	4	2	3	3
W. C. Daly's b. g., Allie Tare	6	6	7	6
I. H. Allen's Veva	7	7	8	9
S. P. T. Willett's s. m., Highland Girl	8	8	5	10
O. Hendrickson's g. g., Woodbine	5	5	11	11
G. W. Williamson's b. m., Water Belle	10	10	9	4
Willis Lake Stock Farm's b. s., Ben Bow	9	9	10	7
M. R. Brush's s. s., Lambert Wilkes	11	11	6	8
Fritz Wagner's b. s., Fritz Wagner	Dis.			

Time—2:30½; 2:30; 2:31; 2:31.

No Record Class.—Single road horses; purse $70.

C. S. Hendrickson's b. g. King Chimes	1	1	1
F. K. Walsh's g. Richard W	2	2	2
B. M. Simonson's r. m. Maltese	6	3	3
George Floyd-Jones's b. m. Kitty Clock	5	4	4
W. S. Dunlay's b. g. Signature	4	5	5
William Connors's b. g. Jack Medium	3	6	6
S. P. T. Willets's g. m. Highland Maid	7	dis.	

Time—2:40; 2:30¼; 2:38¾.

Three-Year-Olds.—Purse $175.

P. Fergus's b. m. Molly Walton	1	1	1
Otis Bort's br. m. Ambo	2	2	2

Time—2:37¼; 2:32¾; 2:35¾.

Exhibition Pair Farm Horses.—Purse $25.

S. W. Jackson & Sons, Jericho	1
Willis Lake Stock Farm, East Williston	2

Best Pair Mules.—Purse $25.

Jacob Lauer, New Hyde Park	1
I. U. Horsefield, Mineola	2

Foals, 1894.—Purse $20.

Simmoleaf Stock Farm's blk. g. Captain Jim	1
Willis Lake Stock Farm's blk. g. Black G	2

The features for to-morrow will be a bicycle race, mile heats, for Long Island novices, under Class A rules, League of American Wheelmen. Thomas Lloyd of the Queens County Bicycle Club has charge of the bicycle races. There will be contests each of the remaining four days of the fair.

There will be exhibitions of four-in-hands and tandems for special premiums to-morrow. In the first-named, Miss C. A. Beekman of Oyster Bay, R. W. Carman of Huntington, and Samuel Willets of Roslyn have made entries. The wheel horses of Mr. Willet's tournout are the team that took first prize at the National Horse Show. In the tandem class, Miss Beekman and Mr. Willets have made entries.

Among the prominent people present today were Surrogate A. N. Weller, Col. Frederick Lawrence, Timothy Treadwell, Frederick Bowne, W. Van Nostrand, G. Howland Leavitt, John F. Cornell, William Seaman, Walter R. Willets, Charles Moser, David Jones, Harry Brown, James R. Willets, Charles Southard, Stewart Hyde, J. L. Lawrence, Edward Firth, Thomas T. Rushmore, and Valentine Willis, who has never missed an exhibition of the society.

Alcyone Wheelmen's Race.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 24.—The Alcyone Wheelmen will have their last club race of the season next Thursday at 5 P. M. It will be a ten-mile handicap over the Rahway-Elizabeth course, and all the crack speeders of the club are entered for the event.

It will be preceded by a five-mile scratch race for business men of the organization. Seven well-known Elizabeth merchants have entered for this race, which is expected to furnish as much excitement as the handicap race. Handsome gold medals will be given the winners in both events.

Challenges Murphy and McDuffee.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 24.—Nat Butler, the bicyclist, has challenged Murphy and McDuffee, and will probably be in the mile match race between the two latter on Saturday.

Miss Londonderry's Trip Ended.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Miss Annie Londonderry arrived in this city this morning, after a trip around the world on a bicycle. Miss Londonderry is nursing a broken arm, the result of a bad fall sustained in one of the Western towns. On June 26, 1894, she started on her trip around the world. She was given a good send-off by several hundred friends, who were at the State House, where the start was made. Her trip, she says, was made upon a wager. She was to receive $10,000 if she finished the journey in fifteen months, and she feels proud of the record she has made. On Thursday, Sept. 12, the journey came to an end in Chicago, fourteen days ahead of the time allowed. In addition to the purse of $10,000, which she says was handed over to her by the parties making the wager, Miss Londonderry also accumulated $3,000 from lectures given in the several countries, and also by participating in exhibitions of bicycle riding.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Union County Roadsters will wind up the outdoor season early next month, with a monster lantern parade that should attract many cyclists to Rahway. Invitations will be extended to all the prominent clubs in this State and Jersey, and a great time generally is expected. It is quite likely that in addition to the procession there will be side features which in themselves will be potent attractions.

—The Race Committee of the Union County Roadsters of Rahway will probably arrange a ten-mile club road race for the near future. The fast pedalers of the club have expressed a desire for an opportunity to settle the club championship, and their wish seems in a fair way to be gratified. The Race Committee is said to favor the scheme.

—A lantern parade will be held to-morrow night by the Harrison and Kearny (N. J.) Wheelmen. The procession will start from 311 Harrison Avenue, Harrison, at 7:45 o'clock sharp. There are several ladies who will take part in the parade, and all unattached riders are invited to participate.

—William E. Clark and his grandniece Miss Anne Shuster of Ozone Park are now on a cycling tour around Long Island. Mr. Clark is seventy years of age, and an enthusiastic wheelman. He says the Long Island roads are the best he has ever wheeled over, and he has ridden in many States.

—The housewarming of the Gramercy Wheelmen, originally scheduled for this evening, has been postponed for one week. During the evening THE NEW-YORK TIMES banner, won by the Gramercys in the Metropolitan Association's century run, will be formally presented to the club.

—The Associated Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey have again postponed the ten-mile road race which was to be held Saturday. The association has not decided upon any other date as yet, but the race has not been abandoned, and will surely be given before the season closes.

—Three popular celebrities in the cycling world were visitors in town yesterday. They were "Joe" Goodman of Hartford, Harry Dekkes, the versatile "Bill Nye" of the West, and Sterling Elliott, the Bay State humorist.

—The Nassau Wheelmen will have their last club run of the season next Sunday. They will go to Rye Beach, starting from the club rooms in Brooklyn at 8 A. M.

—A "stag" of unusual attractions will be given next Tuesday evening at 841 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, by the Bushwick Wheelmen.

—Last evening the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield had a largely attended club run to Elizabeth.

—A paragraphist has announced that Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, rides a bicycle.

—A board track for Fall and Winter race meet purposes is talked of by a promoter in this city.

STAFFORD SAVED THE GAME.

Made a Brilliant Running Catch in Baseball Game with Washington.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 6; Washington, 5.
Brooklyn, 11; Boston, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 7.
Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 5.
Cincinnati, 11; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	82	42	.664
2—Cleveland	83	45	.649
3—Philadelphia	77	49	.611
4—Chicago	70	56	.556
5—Boston	69	57	.548
6—Brooklyn	68	59	.535
7—Pittsburg	68	60	.531
8—New-York	65	61	.516
9—Cincinnati	63	61	.508
10—Washington	40	83	.325
11—St. Louis	37	89	.294
12—Louisville	34	94	.266

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Stafford saved the game for New-York to-day by making a great catch of Demont's hard liner in the eighth inning after 2 runs had been scored. James James, a new player from the Virginia League, pitched for Washington to-day, and while extremely wild was hit safely only five times.

Demont's fielding was wonderful. Game called at end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 1,400. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Abbey, rf	1	1	2	0	0
McGuire, c	3	3	4	3	0
Selbach, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Carr'ght, 1b	0	2	18	1	0
Crooks, 2b	0	0	1	6	0
Demont, ss	0	0	3	6	1
James, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Anderson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	24	19	1

*Batted in place of James.

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	3	6	0
Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
O'Hara, cf	1	0	2	0	0
G. Davis, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
H. Davis, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
German, 3b	1	1	2	1	0
Stafford, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Doyle, c	1	1	3	1	1
Clark, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	5	24	11	1

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—5
New-York	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—Washington, 4; New-York, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 7; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off James, 9; off Clark, 2. Struck out—By James, 3; by Clark, 2. Home run—McGuire. Three-base hit—Stafford. Two-base hits—Doyle and Selbach. Sacrifice hit—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Abbey, (2,) Cartwright, Fuller, Tiernan, Stafford, (2,) and Doyle. Double plays—Demont and Cartwright. Hit by pitcher—By James, 1; by Clark, 1. Wild pitch—James. Passed balls—McGuire, Doyle, (2.). Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYNS OUTPLAY BOSTON.

Their Fielding Was Perfect and They Hit the Ball Hard.

The Bostons did a good deal of kicking in the baseball match yesterday at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, but it availed them nothing. There were some very pretty plays made at different stages of the game, which were heartily applauded, although against the home team.

An excellent beginning was made by the Brooklyn club, as they scored more runs in the first inning than the Bostons got throughout the game. The visitors went to the bat first, but their first three batsmen were retired in rapid succession, the ball not getting beyond the infield. Then the Brooklyns went in, and Griffin led off with a clean hit to left field. Foutz was given his base on balls, Corcoran hit a grounder to Tucker, who threw it to Stivetts at first. The latter caught the ball, but failed to touch either the base or Corcoran. The umpire justly decided Corcoran safe, which filled the bases. Lachance then came to the rescue with a safe hit to left, and Griffin and Foutz scored, while Corcoran went to third. Anderson struck out and Daly forced Lachance at second. Daly stole down to second, and on the throw to head him off, Corcoran went home.

Both clubs batted freely in the second inning, and each placed an earned run to their credit. Two singles and a long fly to right field landed the Bostons' run, while Abbey's three-bagger and Griffin's fly to Duffy in centre gave the Brooklyns their earned run.

In the seventh inning Bannon made a single and scored on Long's three-bagger. The Brooklyns, however, were more fortunate, for independent of the run they scored in the third inning on a base hit, aided by two bases on balls and two passed balls, they scored five runs in the sixth inning. Only one of them was earned, the free batting having been done after chances were offered, but not accepted, to retire the side.

Anderson made a home run in the seventh inning through the ball not being handled as cleanly as it should have been in returning it from the field. Grim made a pretty three-base hit in the same inning. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bannon, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Long, ss	0	2	1	2	1
Duffy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	0	1	3	0	1
Tucker, 1b	0	1	4	3	0
Hurley, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Ryan, c	0	0	1	2	0
Stivetts, p	0	0	3	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2	8	21	11	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	3	0	0
Foutz, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	2	4	2	0
Lachance, 1b	0	2	6	0	0
Anderson, lf	2	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	0	4	1
Shoch, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Grim, c	1	1	3	0	0
Abbey, p	2	2	0	2	0
Total	11	12	24	6	0

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	3	1	1	0	0	5	1	.	.	—11

Runs earned—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—Boston 2, Brooklyn, 1. Home run—Anderson. Three-base hits—Long, Grim, Abbey. Two-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Lachance, Daly, (2,) Double plays—Shoch and Daly; Bannon and Nash; Bannon and Tucker. Passed balls—Ryan, 2. Umpire—Mr. Murray

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. **Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.**

Thorough Preparation for Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Kindergarten. Primary, and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 4 to 20 years of age. Gentlemen Teachers only Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our pupils entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates from Public Schools can complete their education here. We occupy our own buildings, which have sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications received daily. For circulars address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.

Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Spring's English and French

SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

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231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

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and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

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280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Misses Whitfield and Bliss Boarding

and Day School for Girls. 41 West 124th St.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.

Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

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Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE, reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Miss Barber's

morning classes for girls and young ladies, 12 East 30th St., Woman's Exchange Building, Oct. 2, 1895.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets. New-York. Reopens Oct. 2.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 176 West 75th St., N. Y.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.

Autumn half begins Monday, Sept. 30th.

The Head Master will be at the school building from 9 to 5 daily to meet parents, after September 18th. Attention is invited,

1st. To the establishment of a limited OUT OF COURSE CLASS—ALL PRIVATE TUITION,

for the preparation of older boys for college who desire to shorten their course.

2d. To the special facilities now afforded in the Preparatory Department, under the ablest instruction, for boys from 7 to 11 years of age, including manual training and military drill.

J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

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578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.

Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,

with clay modeling and wood carving, under competent instructors.

Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.

WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,) Head Master.

Circular on request.

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Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

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117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.

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Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.

576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

MISS KETCHUM'S Class for Young Boys, **331 Madison Avenue,** Reopens Oct. 10, 1895. Miss Ketchum will be at the classrooms after Sept. 15 between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

Lenox Institute.

School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

Preparatory Class for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

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117 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS will be held from Sept. 30th to Oct. 5th, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M.

MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION begin Oct. 2nd.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences on Monday, Oct. 7th.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

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One Hundred and Thirty-second Year. BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.

Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Catalogues on application.

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Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.

Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

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WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

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Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.

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City—Both Sexes.

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Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, September 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened October 8, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon October 8, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of paints, Japan drier, linseed oil, tallow, turpentine, soap, hardware, brass rod, micanite plates, and hard rubber. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ E. MAIN St., Richmond, Va., September 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals for deepening and widening channel of James River, Va., and for construction and revetment of dikes and wing dams, will be received here until noon of October 12, 1895, and then opened. For information apply to Mr. H. D. Whitcomb, at above office. PETER C. HAINS, Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CRAZY MAN AT CRANSTON'S

He Frightens the Guests of the Hotel by Impersonating a Ghost, and Is Shipped Off to Newburg.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The spectacle of a man wrapped in a snow-white sheet and without any other garment whatever was what startled the guests in Cranston's Hotel about 8 o'clock this morning. Several ladies rushed pellmell down to the office, their faces blanched with terror, and begged Clerk Harry Scott to have the fellow arrested and taken away.

Mr. Cranston and Surgeon Smith ascended to the floor above, but the apparition had taken refuge in Room 149 and could not be coaxed out.

Last Sunday morning when the church bells were ringing in the village and all the people were on their way to prayers, as a carriage drove rapidly up the dock road, turned the curve leading to Cranston's lawn, and swept along under the cool shade of the old elms until directly in front of the grand entrance, the driver jumped from his seat and half dragged a young man, who seemed to be much the worse for liquor, from the vehicle. A squabble over the fare was averted by the hotel clerk paying the amount, he having recognized the new arrival as a former guest of the house. After visiting the bar and "pulling himself together," the stranger registered as M. J. Myers, U. S. A., which might mean United States Army were it not that he vouchsafed the information that it was meant for his residence, United States of America.

Clerk Scott told THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent this morning that Myers came to the hotel last year from South Carolina. He had been in some escapade while in the South and had actually been riddled with bullets by a jealous husband. Seven pieces of lead had been removed from his right side. He had been shot in the arm and mouth, and had not been for his strong constitution, he could not possibly have lived. He staid at the hotel until fully recuperated, and then went South again. Since that time nothing had been heard from him until Sunday morning, when he appeared in a very dazed condition. He was given Room 149, and at once began to cut up all sorts of queer antics.

Yesterday morning Mr. Cranston warned Myers that if he did not change his behavior he would eject him from the hotel. At noon he left his room and went over to the village. He visited all the barrooms and made speeches to the crowd. He drank but little liquor, and those who saw him said that he was undoubtedly deranged.

There is a fair going on at the Catholic Church, and late last night Myers called upon Father O'Keefe, the pastor. He offered his services at the fair, and when they were politely refused, he insisted on doing something for the church. Father O'Keefe, seeing the state of his visitor, tried to get him quietly away. He consented to go on condition that Father O'Keefe would accept the fifty-thousand-dollar check that he had already filled out. Father O'Keefe took the check and tore it up in his presence, and then ordered him away.

Down through the village he went scattering fifty-thousand-dollar checks broadcast. The boys picked them up and enjoyed the fun. He went to Stephens's Hotel, and was promptly put out. He then went over to the stables and lay down in the straw, where he slept until this morning. He then returned to Cranstons and frightened the guests.

Mr. Cranston and Dr. Smith went before Judge Avery and got a warrant for Myers's arrest. He was taken before the Justice, and promised to leave town immediately. He was allowed to depart in custody of a Constable, who put him on a train for Newburg.

Myers, it is said, held a very high position until a short time ago with Friedman & Co. of New-York.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge

Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn. Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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$8. $8. For Round Trip. $8. $8.

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Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. next SATURDAY, SEPT. 28. Tickets good to return until Sept. 30, giving two entire days, either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO REPUBLICANS

He Criticises Senator Hill's Views on Excise Questions in a Speech Before the Lenox Club.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board gave a characteristic talk last night in the rooms of the Lenox Republican Club, at 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The club, which claims a membership of about 200, held its first meeting for the Fall campaign, and the audience room was crowded. In the absence of Col. G. M. Smith, President of the club, First Vice President George H. Sutton acted as Chairman. He made a brief speech, and stated that the club was founded on a non-factional basis, and intends to stand up for true Republican principles. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Lenox Republican Club hereby ratifies the nominations made at Saratoga by the late Republican State Convention, and pledges its hearty support to each candidate there named.

Resolved, That we indorse the platform of the party as there adopted, and will strive earnestly to secure the just enforcement of every law which tends to the maintenance of good order, honesty, and the preservation of American institutions.

Mr. Roosevelt was then introduced and received a hearty reception. In the course of his remarks he denounced Senator Hill and his "doctrine of personal liberty." He declared that Senator Hill does not advocate personal liberty to do right, but liberty to commit crime. He expressed himself as being heartily in favor of introducing certain German customs, particularly that one of the husband and wife taking their children to a beer garden and sipping the foaming fluid in peace and contentment. He added:

I believe that the action of the Police Board this Summer entitles us to the warm and cordial support of the Republican Party. I do not ask it as a favor. I challenge it as a right.

Being the representative of the executive branch of the law, we could not honestly have acted otherwise. I am much flattered that Senator Hill, the leader of the Democratic Party in New-York State, and a fit representative of that party, should have made our action the theme for a philippic. I notice that the temporary Chairman of the Democratic Convention has also indulged in a denunciation—a rather vague one, to be sure—of our honest enforcement of the law. You will please remember that this law was passed by Senator Hill and his Democratic Legislature, and signed by Gov. Flower, his private property.

The Commissioner then told in a conversational manner how he had started the work of closing the saloons, making it his custom to drop in on police precinct commanders and pointing out that they were to close every saloon, whether the proprietor had a "pull" or not. He added:

As for Senator Hill's doctrine of personal liberty, I want to tell you what you have more personal liberty now than ever before, because you have police protection. When the Senator speaks of personal liberty he means liberty not to do right, but liberty to commit crime. He would have the poor man spend his money on Sunday for rum and starve his family for the want of bread. The man who tried to teach that it is right to violate one law is sowing the seeds of anarchy. The one virtue in a republic is decent observance of law and a reverence for law, and when the representatives of a great party set themselves together, as do now the Democratic representatives at Syracuse, to encourage violation of law, thereby undermining the respect and decency of our civilization, they commit the most infamous crime possible.

Speeches were also made by Judge Allison and John Ford, who is a candidate for the Senatorial nomination in the Nineteenth District.

Schoolboy Repartee.

From The Philadelphia Call.

The two youngsters stared hard at one another.

"What's de matter witcher?" cried one.

"Next time yer see me, mebbe yer'll know me."

A sneer curled the other's lips.

"I won't if yer wash yer face."

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34th ST., 25 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly 5th Av.; elegantly furnished first and second floors; private table.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; handsomely furnished suites of rooms.

38th ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms, with excellent table; reference exchanged.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Double and single rooms; location and board excellent; table board; moderate rate; reference.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or single; parlor, dining room; references.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other rooms; single or en suite.

150 EAST 37th ST.—Large rooms, newly carpeted and furnished; excellent table; references exchanged.

432 MADISON AV.—Two sunny, square rooms; closets; also hall rooms; corner house; references.

A.—BOARDERS WANTED.—120 Madison Av.; handsomely furnished large front and hall rooms; private baths; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

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1.—BIJOU SINGLE ROOM, BATH, &c., IN bachelor apartment house; fully furnished; paintings, Turkish rugs, &c.; near 33d and 5th Av.; terms, $10 per week, with attendance; breakfast served; reference. Address PRIVATE APARTMENT, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

20th ST., 101, COR. 4th AV.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single; suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

55th ST., WEST, NEAR 5th AV.—Second floor; large square sunny room; three windows; bathroom adjoining; fully furnished; steam heat; one or two gentlemen; $16 weekly; reference required. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, 1,242 Broadway.

38th ST., 35 WEST.—Large furnished back room; good closet, running water, use of bath.

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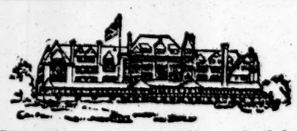

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW, and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the latest successful Parisian novelty, LE COLLIER DE LA REINE. THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette. Mrs. Potter as Olivia. Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts

On HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS. Selections from this week's programme. OVERTURE, "Rosamond".....Schubert SELECTION, "Spring Song".....Mendelssohn CAPRICE, "Ring the Bells".....Beyer MORCEAU, "Ariel".....Bach FANTASIE, "The Elves".....Raynor FINALE, "The Directorate".....Sousa. A delightful time of year to enjoy the Hudson. Restaurant open all day. SEE EXCURSION ADVERTISEMENT.

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SEE THAT CAKE WALK! BLACK AMERICA!

EVENING AT 8. 300—DARKIES.—300

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager

MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN in A GILDED FOOL.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. "Rattling, lively popular success."—Herald. THE GAY PARISIANS Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée at 2:15.

GARRICK. Richard Mansfield, Lessee. E. M. & JOSEPH HOLLAND in a new play, SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN. Ev'gs at 8:30. Sat. Mat. at 2.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. MARIE WAINWRIGHT In Sheridan Knowles's best comedy, THE LOVE CHASE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats. Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Sporting Duchess. MATS. TO-DAY AND SAT., 2. EVE., 8.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mat. To-day. SOWING THE WIND.

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World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL.....Mgr. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

PALMER'S! Della Fox.

FOURTH WEEK and continued success of —FLEUR-DE-LIS.—

To-night at 8:15. Carriages at 11. Matinée Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 24th Week Du Maurier's Trilby. Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

14TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR 6TH AV. CLARA MORRIS. Mat. To-day—MISS MOULTON. TO-NIGHT—RAYMONDE. Thursday—CAMILLE. Friday—ARTICLE 47. Sat. Mat.—Raymonde; Sat. Ev.—Miss Moulton. Next Week—Chauncey Olcott in "The Irish Artist."

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville, Noon to Mindnight. George Lockhart's Comic Elephants. Richard Golden, Billie Barlow; 40 others.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES. Three straight hours of fun. A big hit.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE B'way & 35th St. Last week Whitney Opera Co. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. Thurs., Sept. 26, Souvenir Night, 250th Performance. ROB ROY Next Week, Mr. Walker Whiteside.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:30 to 10:45. Matinée Saturday, 2 to 4:30. FRANCIS WILSON. 3d week Sullivan and Barnard's comic opera, THE CHIEFTAIN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT. NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES. CLARA WIELAND. WAIDIS SISTERS. Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.....At 9 DAN'L FROHMAN.....Manager Matinees Thursday and Sat. at 2. Prologue begins 8 sharp. First act begins 8:30. E. H. SOTHERN in THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. 4th Week of The Big Success. Great Cast. Chorus of Fifty. PRINCESS BONNIE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. MR. JOHN DREW. THAT IMPRUDENT YOUNG COUPL

TO URGE DEEP WATERWAY

Meeting of the Convention in This Interest at Cleveland.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT E. C. O'BRIEN

Welcomed to the City by the Mayor, Who Is a Warm Advocate of the Plans of the Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The first annual convention of the International Deep Waterways Association was opened this afternoon. Gen. Edward C. O'Brien of New-York, President of the New-York Dock Commission and ex-Commissioner of Navigation of the United States, was selected temporary Chairman. He said:

I thank you most heartily for the great honor you have done me in making me temporary Chairman of such a convention as this, and I congratulate you on its auspicious opening and bright promise of results great and far-reaching for good for all our fellow-men. I consider this to be one of the most important public gatherings ever assembled in this country, certainly the most important of the last twenty-five years. First—Because of the nature of the questions we are here to consider, and, second, because of its cosmopolitan character and the presence of so many men representative of the great forces engaged in the commercial, industrial, and legislative history of North America; men eminent for learning, professional, and executive ability, and the trust and esteem of the communities of which they are accredited representatives.

I am here because I believe, as you do, that an adequate waterway uniting these great lakes with the sea will, more than any other one thing, bring increased prosperity to our people, and because you, who have given so much study to this question by your deliberation, will bring into bold relief its transcendent influence for good, and dissipate the clouds of doubt as to its feasibility.

Your commerce and transportation on these great lakes and in their tributary basins have reached that stage in their development when it becomes absolutely necessary for you to get relief from the congestion, and bring your surplus products to the seaboard cheaper than can be done by existing means. What is so necessary to the people in the heart of the continent will prove to be scarcely less important to us on the seaboard, and I have no hesitancy in saying that when you have carefully sifted the matter and formulated your desires in a fully matured plan which can meet, and in its own completeness and sufficiency refute, the criticisms of those who do not now believe in its feasibility, an adequate waterway to the seaboard will be built.

Mayor R. E. McKisson, on behalf of the city, delivered an address of welcome. He spoke of the importance of the deep-waterway movement and on a water connection between the lakes and the Atlantic seaboard.

International President Oliver A. Howland of Toronto responded to the Mayor's address in behalf of the association. His remarks were brief, as he was on the programme to deliver his annual address in the evening.

E. V. Smalley, President of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and publisher of The Northwest Magazine, responded to the Mayor's address of welcome on behalf of the American delegates. He said:

Cleveland has been demonstrated to be the most convenient point where the ores of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan can meet the coals of Ohio. Cheap iron ores is possible in Cleveland only through the improvements in the channels of the great lakes, which have produced the big propellers, whalebacks, and barges. coals of Ohio. Cheap iron ore is possible in Lake Superior in the little schooner of former days, you would have no city of 350,000 people here at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. Cleveland is the sturdy product of deep-water navigation. It has outstripped all other Ohio cities because of its position near the lower end of the thousand miles of deep waterway which now reaches from Duluth and Superior to the Niagara River. Its prosperity will be increased when that waterway no longer terminates at Buffalo, but is extended eastward to meet the tidal flow of the Atlantic.

I remember when a banquet was held in this city to celebrate the beginning of work by the Government on your new harbor, and when glowing speeches were made, predicting that the time was not far distant when vessels would load in Cleveland and sail direct for European ports. That prediction has not been realized as soon as it was then hoped it would be, but it will some day be realized, and the patient advocates of the deep waterway movement count constantly upon the help of Cleveland in the work they are carrying on.

Executive Secretary Flower said he thought it far better to give his time to others, many of whom had come for the first time into the movement. Up to the present time, he said, he had been occupying the front seat in the deep waterway campaign, and had not been crowded—there was plenty of room. But the movement had now reached such size and momentum that there was no room at all on the front seat, with an abundance of space on the back seat. He would, therefore, retire to the rear for a rest and elbow room, and to enjoy seeing the strong onward movement which the vast enterprise was taking on. He would like to make a formal report according to programme, because in the vast interests represented it was the greatest convention he had ever seen, such a one as would appreciate a review of the situation.

"I am in precisely the position of the sleek little darky who found himself in a partially emptied sugar cask, the inside of which was plastered to the depth of several inches with a mixture of sugar and molasses. Kneeling down, he clasped his hands and fervently exclaimed: 'Oh, Lord! give me a thousand tongues, that I may do this subject justice.'

"If I had a thousand tongues gifted as some of those who are before me, I really think I could do justice to this grand subject, fraught with a greater beneficence for future generations than any other of this day, within my range of knowledge. But you will please allow this splendid gathering to be my report, and, for myself, my reward and my glory shall be the enhanced prosperity of my country and my people, which will surely grow out of this movement."

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. H. B. Beegle.

The Rev. Henry B. Beegle died last night at his home, in Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, aged about eighty years. He was a former member of the New-Jersey Methodist Conference, but resigned from the ministry twenty years ago to take charge of the business of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. Ocean Grove owes much of its prosperity to Mr. Beegle's management. He leaves several children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Gardner B. Smith died at Wethersfield, Conn., last night, aged sixty years. He was born in Middletown, and lived there until 1884. He served during the war in the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and was badly wounded. He was Right General Guide of the regiment at the capture of Richmond, Va. When he lived in Middletown he was Commander of Mansfield Post, G. A. R.

—Ennis N. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the Athlophores Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at his residence in New-Haven, after a short illness. He was forty-nine years old, and was known in business circles throughout the East.

—William T. Nott, forty-nine years of age, a college expressman, known to every Wesleyan graduate for the last twenty-five years, died yesterday at Middletown, Conn.

—Joseph B. Burnet of Little Britain, Orange County, a grandson of Robert Burnet of Revolutionary fame, died yesterday at Newburg, aged seventy-eight years. He had been Supervisor of his town for three terms.

School Officials in Convention.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The forty-first annual convention of the New-York State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents met in this city this morning and will remain in session three days. About 200 delegates are present, representing every county in the State. William J. Barr of Batavia is the presiding officer.

A Charred Body in the Ruins.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The velvet stamping factory of Ran & Co., on East Eighteenth Street, was burned this afternoon. The firemen found the charred body of a man who had been engaged two hours previous to the fire as an engineer's helper. The fire was caused by the explosion of chemicals. Loss, $10,000.

Overdue Steamship Alberta Safe.

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, Sept. 24.—The overdue Canadian Pacific steamship Alberta, regarding whose safety some fear has been felt, has arrived here. She had been delayed by a severe storm. The vessel was badly iced up on her arrival.

Lay Down on the Trolley Track.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Frederick Tribe, fifty years old, the father of Eddie Tribe, jockey, was killed on the Paterson trolley line at Monroe Street. He was intoxicated, and lying on the track in Passaic last night.

NEW-JERSEY CONSPIRACY TRIALS

Summing Up in the Case of the Accused Printers — Heintz and Krauettler May Not be Convicted.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The trial of John L. Kuser, Charles S. Robinson, Otto Heintz, and Emil Krauettler, the printers indicted for conspiring to defraud the State in the matter of German printing contracts, was before Judge Conover, in the Mercer County Circuit Court, to-day.

Counsellor Lindabury supplemented with a strong argument that made by Counsellor Kalisch yesterday, asking the Court to direct the jury to acquit the defendants, contending that if there was a conspiracy between Kuser and Robinson the State had utterly failed to prove it. Judge Conover decided that the case must go to the jury.

Charles S. Robinson, one of the defendants, who is a job printer at Princeton and publisher of The Princeton Press, described the dilemma he found himself in when he was awarded contracts which he could not perform, and explained the five-hundred-dollar incident by stating that he begged consideration at Kuser's hands, who got the contract after he (the witness) had gone to much trouble to get it, and then had to give it up.

Kuser agreed to give him a small commission and put his agreement into writing at the request of the witness. The latter printed one of the volumes—a small one—which he had facilities to print, Kuser allowing him generously to do it for the reason that he (Kuser) cared nothing about the small volume. Kuser turned over to Robinson the money paid by the State for the printing of that volume. The witness created a favorable impression.

Under cross-examination the witness said that the $500 was a pure gratuity to him from Kuser. Kuser's permission to him to print the small volume alluded to, was also gratuitous. Kuser evidently sympathized with him in his trouble.

In reply to Judge Conover, the witness said he made $250 or $300 out of the small volume.

Prof. John T. Duffield of Princeton, Leroy H. Anderson, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Railroads of New-Jersey, and James L. Briner, Mayor of Princeton, testified to Robinson's good character.

Robert Anderson, President of the German Typographical Union, and Capt. E. C. Stahl testified regarding German printing.

Charles Bechtel, the State's printing expert, testified that he could not see how German printing could be done at a profit for less than 84 cents per 1,000 ems. After testimony of a similar character, the defense rested.

Counselor Knight here asked if the prosecution intended to ask for the conviction of Heintz and Krauettler.

Prosecutor Stockton replied that it did not, and the Court said it would regulate the matter before the retirement of the jury.

The summing up began, and the case will go to the jury to-morrow.

GIVES TO ILLINOIS OVER 20,000 ACRES

Secretary Smith's Decision May Ruin a Number of Farmers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A decision just handed down by Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith gives the State of Illinois more than 20,000 acres in Lake County. The value of this land, at a moderate estimate, is between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Should the courts uphold the claims of the State, in accordance with the views of Secretary Smith, hundreds of prosperous farmers in Lake County will be ruined.

Secretary Smith holds that a certain United States survey of 1830 was invalid and irregular. He declares that the fact that much of the land in question has been patented to private individuals does not annul the State's right to proceed against these individuals in the courts for possession.

Under this ruling, the legal officers of the State Government will proceed against the present holders of the land in the Illinois courts, unless some compromise shall be effected. The land involved, which was originally covered with water, now comprises fine Summer-resort properties along the Fox River and contributory lakes, as well as many handsomely improved farms.

James McCreery & Co.'s New Store.

A beautiful store was added yesterday to the number of New-York's great dry goods houses, when the firm of James McCreery & Co. threw open to the public its new establishment at 64 to 68 West Twenty-third Street. This firm's great store at Broadway and Eleventh Street remains open as usual.

The new store in Twenty-third Street was opened simply to better suit the convenience of many of the firm's up-town customers.

The broad aisles, in the first place, are worthy of special compliment. The amount of space devoted to them is so generous that overcrowding is impossible. The arrangement for light and ventilation are as nearly perfect as possible. It is pleasing to notice that the firm in equipping the store has been thoughtful alike for the convenience of its patrons and the comfort of its employes.

All the departments of the store are so replete with fresh and stylish goods that scarcely one can be singled out for particular notice. The rooms devoted to millinery on the second floor are models of their kind, and the display of millinery which they contain is certainly unexcelled. The dress goods department contains a complete stock of the choicest silks and other materials made in Europe and America. The linen department also attracts much attention.

A special feature of the store is a reception room furnished in Empire style. No expense has been spared to make it as beautiful and comfortable as possible.

The store is 200 feet deep, six stories high, and fronts 93 feet on Twenty-third Street. There are four passenger and two freight elevators.

Loss to Chamber of Commerce.

Since the June meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the membership list, limited to 1,000, has been decreased by an exceptionally large Summer mortality. The twelve members who died were William F. Knudson, William H. Schieffelin, William Pickhardt, Ambrose Snow, A. C. Bernheim, Ebenezer K. Wright, Edward Parsons, E. A. Houghton, Josiah O. Low, Hugh N. Camp, James F. Ruggles, and John D. Jones. Eulogy is expected to occupy much of the time at the first Fall meeting, to be held early next month.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Chamber for forty-three years, having been admitted June 1, 1852. Samuel Sloan and S. D. Babcock were admitted the same day. Their membership is ante-dated by only two members, Archibald Gracie King and William H. Webb, who were admitted, respectively, in 1845 and 1851.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis is at the Buckingham.

—Judge William L. Learned of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Sir Adolphe Caron of Ottawa, Canada, is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman John H. Bankhead of Alabama is at the Marlborough.

—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington, D. C., is at the Savoy.

—R. Gaytan de Ayala, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Waldorf.

—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Bishop H. B. Whipple of Minnesota, Gen. Stewart Van Vleit, United States Army; William Wirt Henry of Richmond, Va., and Joseph H. Choate are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—193 Stanton Street; I. Goldpard; damage slight.

4:30 A. M.—411 West Forty-eigth Street; tenement; Annie Abbot, occupant; damage, $5.

11:40 A. M.—88 Oak Street; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—430 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; flat of Gregory Dolan; damage, $100.

2:15 P. M.—728 Washington Street; stable, John Dillon; damage trifling.

4:00 P. M.—307 and 309 East Sixty-first Street; storage warehouse; A. B. Yetter; damage, $104,000.

9:40 P. M.—223 Lexington Avenue; dwelling; Nellie Brockwood; damage, $30.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Moorish Prince, (Br.,) Dunn, Santos Aug. 27, &c., with mdse. and passenger to John C. Seagar. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 24—9:30 P. M. —Light breeze, southwest; clear; very hazy off shore.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

KINSALE, Sept. 25.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed at 2 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 24.—SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from New-York for Bremen, arr. at midnight.

What! has my wandering child come to this?

You'll find only those shoes here that we know all about and can guarantee. You'll find a full assortment of sizes always; but don't forget the difference between cheap shoes and shoes that are cheap.

Our lowest price shoe is not the cheapest shoe on the market, but 50 cents below the price of any other that pretends to be as good—a dollar less than some no better.

Calfskin, Goodyear welt, $2.50.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

QUICKLY BURNED OUT

The Globe Storage Warehouse Destroyed by Fire.

A FRAME BUILDING DEMOLISHED

The Occupants of Tenement Houses Driven from Their Homes— The Loss Over $100,000 —No One Insured.

Fire destroyed the big six-story brick building at 305 and 307 East Sixty-first Street, known as the Globe Storage Warehouse, yesterday afternoon. The loss to A. B. Yetter, the occupant of the building, was $100,000, $50,000 on the building and a similar amount on the contents. The insurance was small.

A three-story frame house in the rear of 1,174 Second Avenue, which was owned and occupied by John Haggerty, was demolished by the fall of the rear wall of the storage warehouse. Haggerty's loss is $4,000, on which there is no insurance. On either side of the storage warehouse in a "double-decker" tenement house. So fierce was the fire that the police were compelled to order the tenants to vacate the premises, and the houses had to be flooded with water to prevent their catching fire. The household effects of most of the tenants were practically destroyed. The clothespoles and articles on the fire escapes of the houses on the east side of Second Avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty second Streets, became ignited, and the firemen had the greatest difficulty in preventing the spread of the flames to the entire block.

It became necessary to send out four alarms, the fire lasting for nearly six hours. President La Grange and Commissioners Ford and Sheffield of the Fire Department were present at the fire and watched the work of the firement. Police Inspector Cortright, Capt. Strauss, and fifty policemen were on hand to preserve order.

The burned building, which was of modern construction, was occupied as a storage warehouse, with the exception of the quarters ranted by M. Bowsky, a furrier.

Boiler Inspector George Muller made his regular inspection of the building yesterday. He completed his labors about 4 o'clock P. M. Then he discovered smoke issuing from a fifth-story window on the west side of the building. He ran out on the street shouting "Fire!" Soon the neighborhood, which is densely populated, in the main by Bohemians, was in an uproar.

Men, women, and children ran in and out of houses, yelling and praying. Trunks were hurled from windows, trinkets were thrown to the pavements, and for half a block on either side of the burning building pandemonium reigned for fully half an hour.

While this uproar was going on Inspector Muller ran into the cellar of the burning structure, banked the fires, and let cold water into the boilers, thus averting a more terrible disaster.

When the first fire apparatus arrived on the scene, second, third, and fourth alarms were turned in, for the building was known to be a tinder box, though of so recent construction.

In ten minutes the fire had traveled down to the third floor, where M. Bowsky had a large stock of valuable skins to be dried. The blaze became more and more fierce, and the heat was intense.

Diagonally opposite the burning warehouse is the malthouse of Charles A. Stadler, and as the heat increased, the cornices of this building began to smolder and the leaders to melt. The falling of the molten metal disconcerted the firemen in the street below, and they were forced to retreat to points of greater safety.

Piece by piece the cornice of Stadler's malthouse began to drop into the street. Then the firemen turned their attention to the surrounding property, for all thought of saving the warehouse had been abandoned.

Lines of hose were turned upon the tenements on either side and upon the buildings on the southern side of the street.

The tenants of the tenement at 303, on the west side of the burning building, (twenty families in all,) were ordered out, while the tenants of the houses at 309 and 311, on the east side of the burning warehouse, were removing their furniture and effects to places of safety. They were ordered to desist, the fire having become so formidable that it became necessary to flood the tenements with water.

In the rear of the storage warehouse was an old four-story frame building, owned by John Haggerty. Entrance was had to it through 1,174 Second Avenue. The walls of the warehouse fell at 4:55 o'clock upon the frame building, demolishing it completely.

The firemen had the blaze under control at 6 o'clock, but not before the warehouse had been completely burned out. The ruins, however, continued to blaze for several hours. As the front walls were in danger of falling, traffic of all kinds was completely suspended on Sixty-first Street, between First and Second Avenues.

The Fire Commissioners decided last night that all the walls of the warehouse must come down, and in the meantime people will be kept at a safe distance from the ruins.

No casualties arising from the fire were reported to the police.

Isaac Zucker Held for Arson.

Isaac Zucker, who was arrested last April on a charge of setting fire to the building at 556 Tenth Avenue, was again arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday.

The old indictment charged him with arson in the second degree. A new indictment was recently found charging him with arson in the first degree. He pleaded not guilty and was held under his old bail of $15,000.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Lovers of Artistic Interiors,

there is a room fitted up on our 7th floor on purpose for you to visit.

The room is made charming, with stained-glass windows, couches, cabinets, hangings, bits of virtu—everything that you would want in it were it your own. It shows the wonderful effect our decorators get in comparatively inexpensive materials.

What do you suppose is the result when we use the richest fabrics and furniture? Shall we study your rooms and show you?

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Autumn 1895.

Black Dress Goods.

English, French and German Importations.

Effective Designs in Half Mourning Fabrics.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

JACOB RUPPERT'S Lager Beer

Bottled for family use by the MONARCH BOTTLING CO.,

226 EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Referee Ladd's Report Upon the Receivers' Accounts—When It Is Confirmed Another Dividend Will Be Paid.

Bristow, Opdyke & Willcox, counsel for Howard S. Jaffray, Augustus D. Juilliard, and James G. Cannon, receivers for E. S. Jaffray & Co., filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday the report of William W. Ladd, referee, upon the accounts of the receivers.

These accounts cover the period from March 25 to Aug. 1, and show a cash balance in the receivers' hands on Aug. 1 of $626,643.39. The receivers have since made additional collections, so that the cash now in their hands is about $840,000. Mr. Opdyke said that as soon as the referee's report is confirmed the receivers will apply for leave to pay a further dividend to the creditors, in addition to the 60 per cent. already paid.

Collections by the receivers were thus itemized in the report:

Bills receivable	$82,335.11
Accounts receivable	1,232,775.67
Suspense accounts	12,640.48
Real estate	5,253.61
Cash on hand March 23, 1895	160,572.11
Loans and investments	6,040.96
Receivers' sales—merchandise	1,401,757.09
Receivers' sales—fixtures	1,058.56
Total	$2,913,488.00

The referee approves of the course taken to turn the firm's assets into cash. The receivers collected without loss all the proceeds of the merchandise sold, and between March 26 and July 31 collected the proceeds of such sales, to the amount of $1,401,757.09. They paid out in the same period $2,286,844.81, as follows:

Expense account	$53,525.30
Salaries account	74,189.32
Settlement of claims of employes under order of court	86,561.23
Merchandise refunds	929.00
Merchandise purchases	29,920.17
Sundries	121,136.72
Dividends	1,920,588.07
Total	$2,286,844.81

In his explanation of the items of expenditure the referee says of payments to employes:

After entering upon the discharge of their duties the receivers ascertained that a number of the employes of the dissolved copartnership claimed to have had contracts with the said firm for their employment by it for a year, dating generally from January 1, 1895, at an annual salary. The amount of such claims in the aggregate was over $250,000. The receivers, upon petition, applied to the court at a Special Term and obtained an order under date of April 25, 1895, authorizing them to make settlements in their discretion with any employes having contracts with the said firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. In the execution of this authority the receivers paid out the sum of $62,385.40 in the liquidation of these claims, amounting to about $250,000, taking receipts and releases in full settlement and discharge from the persons with whom adjustments were made.

The receivers applied to the referee on June 5 for authority to declare and pay a dividend to creditors who had filed and proved claims, and after inquiry and hearings, the referee made an order authorizing the payment of a dividend of 60 per cent. The receivers in the payment of this dividend disbursed to creditors the sum of $1,920,588.07. The referee finds that the receivers have been diligent and judicious in the performance of their duties.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS IN CONFERENCE

Outward Steerage Rates Will Probably Be Advanced.

The British lines have issued instructions to their agents here not to book any steerage business over two weeks ahead on eastward trade. This indicates that new and higher rates on eastward-bound business are liable to be established in the near future.

A conference was held late yesterday afternoon in the office of Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Cunard Line, between Mr. Brown, Agent Kersey of the White Star Line, Samuel Cortes, steerage agent of the White Star Line, and James A. Wright, Second Vice President of the American Line.

The result of this conference, it is said, was cabled to the home offices of the companies concerned, and in answer to that cable, instructions are expected hourly to increase the eastward steerage prices to a uniform rate of $25 a steamer in the express service.

MILLIONS OF BONDS BID FOR

City Will Issue Them for Specific Purposes—Premiums Offered.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday in the office of the Controller and opened bids for $3,345,589.70 of 3 per cent. gold bonds and stocks of the city for the following purposes: Repaving, $500,000; new west wing of American Museum of Natural History, $250,000; repaving Avenue A, $100,000; Jerome Avenue approach to Macomb's Dam Bridge, $201,181.32; Washington Bridge Park, $640,000; repaving in annexed district, $85,000; Mulberry Bend Park, $100,000; Cathedral Parkway, $195,000; other parkways, $63,700; Riverside Park, $190,000; schoolhouse bonds, $183,198.89; sanitary improvement schoolhouse bonds, $84,956.84; police bonds, $549.65; dock bonds, $500,000, and water mains, $250.

The bids were as follows: George C. Ainsworth—$250,000 at 100.626; $150,000 at 100.737; R. L. Day & Co.—$84,959.84 at 100.27; $183,189.89 at 100.27; $430,700 at 100.07; $1,876,181 at 100.07; $500,000 at 100.41; $549.65 at 100.41; $250,000 at 100.27; Richard M. Hoe, Trustee—$250,000 at 107.737; Kountz & Co.—$200,000 at 100.01; Blake Brothers & Co.—$1,876,181.52 at 100.08; Sinking Fund Commission—$25,000 at par; J. C. Cohen—$5,000 at par; $5,000 at 100.25; George H. Smith—$88,000 at 101.89; Traders' Fire Lloyd—$25,000 at 100.30; $25,000 at 100.20; $50,000 at 100.10; Hamilton Fire Insurance Company—$25,000 at par; P. White—$5,000 at 100.10; R. M. Cornell—$100,000 at 100.05; $80,000 at 100.25; $56,000 at 100.60; $50,000 at 101; $50,000 at 101.10; Williamson & Co.—$540 at 105 flat; A. Galot—$5,000 at 100.07.

In addition to the bids the syndicate composed of Blake Brothers & Co., Harvey Fisk & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co. bid 100.317 for the whole or none of the entire issue of $3,345,589.70. The bids were referred to the Deputy Controller for tabulation.

To Dedicate a Connecticut Monument.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—The Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, will dedicate its monument at Winchester, Va., Oct. 9. A large party will go to Winchester from Norwich, New-London, and the eastern part of the State. The monument has been erected by the State under the direction of a committee of the regiment, Gen. W. G. Ely, H. M. Durfey, and Capt. W. Caruthers.

Don't risk anything with a stubborn cough, when a safe remedy may be had in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sore lungs and throats are speedily helped by it.—Adv.

SPECIAL SALE

Where a "Special Sale" means something.

W. & J. Sloane

Respectfully announce the beginning on Tuesday, September 24, of a

SPECIAL SALE OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

INCLUDING

Six Thousand Yards of TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS,

Etc., at from 50c. to $7 per yard. Many at half the original price, and all at greatly reduced prices.

TAPESTRY AND SILK PORTIERES,

Mostly our own choice patterns—altogether a most elegant assortment—$5 to $20 a pair.

A large line of Lace Curtains, in many attractive designs, will also be offered; prices far below what they have been bringing.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

COUNTY BUILDINGS ARE RUINS

Engineer McCanna Says Kings County Charities Commissioners Neglect Their Duty.

Patrick McCanna, Chief Engineer of the county buildings at Flatbush, was the chief witness yesterday before the Assembly committee which is investigating the administration of the Brooklyn Department of Charities and Corrections.

The committee met in the Circuit Court-room. Hugo Hirsh was the inquisitor. He drew forth some interesting facts from the witness.

McCanna said the condition of all the county buildings at Flatbush was very bad. "Allow those two Commissioners to stay there two years," said McCanna, referring to Mr. Henry and Mr. Simis, "and we won't have any county buildings left. The almshouse, the hospital for incurables, and the insane asylum all need floors to keep people from falling through. I have asked for lumber to fix the floors, but have not been able to get it."

The witness said that Commissioner Simis was seldom seen at the county buildings, and while Commissioner Burtis came more frequently he never staid longer than half an hour. "A man couldn't go through even the hospital in less than half a day," said the Chief Engineer.

McCanna denied that he had ever received money for causing coal bought from ex-Alderman Elbe H. Itjen to pass inspection at the county buildings.

The witness said the Commissioners had taken steps to abolish his position Oct. 1 of the present year. Asked in regard to the strained relations between him and Commissioners Henry and Simis, the chief engineer said:

"Commissioner Henry didn't like me. Commissioner Simis wanted to do some law business for me, and I wouldn't have him. He volunteered his services. This was not lately. If I had known Mr. Simis then as well as I do now I might have accepted his services."

McCanna was questioned as to why ex-Pugilist "Liney" Tracy, the Flatbush saloon keeper, had been carried for four years on the pay roll of the Charities Department although Tracy had never personally signed a pay roll, and had been on "sick" leave for weeks at a time. The witness said he had occasionally seen Tracy painting. McCanna said he couldn't imagine what had caused the disappearance of his pay rolls for 1891, 1892, and 1893.

The chief engineer named many instances of men drawing salary, although absent from work. He said some of the employes regularly reported sick about once a month.

Mr. Hirsh produced figures to show that during Col. Gott's administration of the Charities Department, the payments to men on sick leave aggregated nearly $6,000.

McCanna made the remarkable statement that a fence at the county buildings, a mile long, put up a year ago, had not been painted in two years. Some of the time books offered in evidence showed changes and erasures.

ANXIOUS FOR AN ARGUMENT

Senator O'Connor Says He Would Welcome a Chance to Talk Against Dr. Parkhurst in the Campaign.

Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton is in the city now, and, judging from his conversation yesterday with a reporter, at the Hotel Metropole, he seems anxious to lock horns with the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

The Senator appeared delighted with the prospect of entering into a campaign against Dr. Parkhurst, in case the latter should speak in Mr. Lexow's district this Fall, and remarked that he would not "use soft gloves" in criticising the doctor's methods.

The Senator thought the outlook for Republican victory was promising, and he defended the excise resolution introduced by Warner Miller at Saratoga. He condemned Senator Hill's speech, attacked the Democracy, and said the people always knew where the Democracy stood.

"As for Dr. Parkhurst," remarked the Senator, settling himself in an easy chair, "he wears a political mask, and it will have to be lifted. I do not know exactly how Senator Lexow's district stands, but I do not believe Dr. Parkhurst can defeat him. One thing is certain, if the doctor comes up there with the intention of defeating Mr. Lexow, it will afford me pleasure to speak against him, and expose his methods. It's about time now that the people up there should get acquainted with him, and learn, for example, why the doctor does not pay more attention to the reform friends," Messrs. Larocque and Scott.

"I understand that he says no one should vote for a candidate to the Legislature, unless he has promised to vote for the reorganization of the police force in this city. All the Republican Senators, except three, voted for the Police Reorganization bill, and I suppose all the Republicans in the next Senate will vote for a reorganization bill. Of course Dr. Parkhurst will then claim that he had these men elected, and that they are carrying out his programme. He reminds me of some newspapers that always wait until after the thing has happened, and if it comes out all right, boldly claim the credit for it."

Condition of the Rice Market.

Reports from the rice market for the last week show that the local demand in domestic sorts has been of irregular character. There is, however, no accumulation of stock, as arriving parcels have all been placed. In the main former rates were secured, but on the off days tempting concessions were made and taken advantage of by large operators. The new crop this year is moving at an unusual pace; little doing along the Atlantic coast, but business large in the Southwest.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 244,600 sacks; last year, 153,890 sacks, sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 32,890 bbls; last year, 33,050 bbls. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 900 bbls; last year, 1,115 bbls; sales, 760 bbls; last year, 385 bbls.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

School Girls' Things,

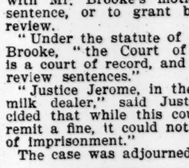
Can as a matter of course be bought at the best advantage where Children's Clothes are the exclusive business. The variety, style, fit and finish; and guarantee of satisfaction, are reasons why—the prices are another—for instance:

School Dresses neatly made from latest models, and materials—stylish and effective, $3.65 to $8.75.

School Reefers—good quality Kersey cloth, velvet collar, $5.00—capes made of double faced cloths, $8.50 to $10.00; also, great variety of long coats, in all the newest cloths, $7.00 to $10.00.

School Aprons—good quality lawn, prettily trimmed with lace edged ruffle, all sizes, 69c.—very fine lawn, trimmed with full ruffles, beading and fancy ribbons, 95c.

BEST & CO



60-62 West 23d Street.

American Hosiery Co.

Factories: New-Britain, Conn.
Salesrooms: 108-110 Franklin St., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE KNIT UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

No Better in the World.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

Silk, Merino, Balbriggan, and Natural Wool,

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A MILK DEALER SURPRISED

Thomas E. Wright Expected a Heavy Fine, but Not a Sentence of Imprisonment, for Selling Adulterated Goods.

Thomas E. Wright, sixty years old, of 70 West Eleventh Street, a wholesale milk dealer, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions yesterday to selling adulterated milk, and was sentenced to pay $200 and to serve thirty days in prison.

Wright admitted to selling some days as much as 9,000 or 10,000 quarts of milk. The case was prosecuted by the State Health Board, which allege that some of the milk contained boracic acid.

Wright pleaded guilty with the expectation of having to pay a heavy fine only. Sentence of imprisonment was an unexpected blow to Wright, whose wife is said to be very ill. Charles W. Brooke in the afternoon made a determined effort to save him from prison.

Justice Hayes, the presiding Justice, thought that the court could not comply with Mr. Brooke's motion to review its sentence, or to grant bail pending such review.

"Under the statute of 1895," argued Mr. Brooke, "the Court of Special Sessions is a court of record, and has the power to review sentences."

"Justice Jerome, in the case of another milk dealer," said Justice Hayes, "decided that while this court had power to remit a fine, it could not remit a sentence of imprisonment."

The case was adjourned until to-day.

JOHN C. CARDOUNIE'S FATAL ERROR

How He Mistook the Route of a Cable Car When Killed.

Coroner O'Meagher began the inquest yesterday into the death of John C. Cardounie, the bicycle instructor, who was killed by a Broadway cable car last Saturday.

Augustus Cross, a flagman in the employ of the company, testified that he saw Cardounie coming down town at Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, and the car which struck him was moving in the opposite direction. He thought Cardounie might have supposed that the car was going straight up Seventh Avenue instead of turning into Fifty-third Street.

In this manner the rider was caught and killed. Another employe of the railroad company, named Kent, swore that he saw Cardounie and shouted warnings to him three different times, but no attention was paid to him. The inquest was adjourned to Tuesday next.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—George Rignold Coming to This Country.—George Rignold is still in Australia, but he is coming to this country, and hopes to be here within six months. He has not been in America for nearly twenty years, and when last here appeared in the great production of "Henry V." at Booth's Theatre, in Sixth Avenue. He has determined to indulge in an American tour, but his plans have not yet been definitely settled as to dates and plays to be presented.

—Sandow Goes to Proctor.—There has been keen competition among music hall managers for the services of Sandow, the strong man, who is touring the country with his own vaudeville company. F. F. Proctor yesterday secured contracts for Sandow's appearances at Proctor's Pleasure Palace during the coming Winter. It is expressly stipulated that Sandow shall not appear at any other theatre in New-York during the present season.

—Star Theatre Staff.—The executive staff of the Star Theatre, when it is ready for opening, will be as follows: Manager—Homer W. Presdee; Manager for Nell Burgess—Irving W. Kelly; Treasurer—James H. J. Scullion; Assistant Treasurer—J. Osborne Lunt; Stage Manager—Joseph Palmer; Advertising Agent—John A. Lane; Stage Carpenter—James Eakins; Costumer—Augustus Clingner.

—Annie Sutherland's Engagement.—Annie Sutherland, who appeared in "The City of Pleasure" at the Empire Theatre as La Sauterelle, will replace Maud Chandler as Marcia Mendelssohn in "The Widow Jones" at the Bijou Theatre, next Monday night. Miss Sutherland is still under contract to the Messrs. Frohman, being only loaned to May Irwin's company.

—Clivette to be Starred.—James L. Lederer, who managed the season of the Casino Roof Garden, has signed a three years' contract with Clivette the juggler, magician, and shadowgraphist. He is to star Clivette throughout this country in exhibitions of necromancy and thought reading, assisted by Mme. Clivette. The tour will begin Oct. 7.

—"The Globe Trotter" Sold.—Edward E. Rice has sold his interest in Louis de Lange's farce comedy, "The Globe Trotter," to William F. Hoey, who has been playing the leading part. Mr. Hoey will continue on t

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OPPOSED TO MR. SCHIEREN

Franklin Woodruff Leads Republicans Who Do Not Want Him Again.

TWO CAUSES OF HIS UNPOPULARITY.

Brooklyn Republican Leaders Say His Conduct of the Strike and His Excise Policy Would Defeat Him.

Opposition to the renomination of Mayor Schieren has sprung up in an unexpected political quarter in Brooklyn. Not only are the Worth forces in the organization openly against him, but now it appears that the so-called Willis, or anti-Worth, element in the organization is equally opposed to him.

Such, at least, is the general construction put by politicians on the action of Franklin Woodruff in calling a conference of "representative Republicans from all the wards in the city" to meet to-night at the Brooklyn Republican Club, 146 Pierrepont Street.

The Brooklyn Republican Club was organized two years ago by Franklin Woodruff, Theodore B. Willis, and other anti-Nathan men of the party. When Nathan sank from sight and Jacob Worth arose to view, the club became, and has remained, anti-Worth. While its membership and influence have been largely confined to the First Ward, it has recently spread out some, and contains members from all parts of Brooklyn.

Some of Mayor Schieren's Cabinet belong to the Brooklyn Republican Club, notably Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton and Excise Commissioner George B. Forrester, and they are the centre of a considerable element in the club, which remains loyal to Mr. Schieren, and is in favor of his renomination.

To the politicians, the significant fact is not that Mr. Schieren has some friends in the Brooklyn Republican Club, but that he has not all the club behind him. Even the presence of some men hostile to him in that club is looked on as somewhat strange by the politicians.

Among the members of the club are such men as J. S. T. Stranahan, Thomas E. Stillman, George P. Stockwell, Edward Knowlton, Frederick A. Ward, Joshua M. Van Cott, George H. Roberts, C. H. Paul, Mortimer C. Ogden, Theodore B. Willis, Horace C. Dresser, R. D. Benedict, and Congressman Denis M. Hurley.

Franklin Woodruff, President of the club, is outspoken in his opposition to the renomination of Mayor Schieren. Speaking yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said:

"I am decidedly against the renomination of Mayor Schieren. I have nothing to say against him personally, and I do not want to be drawn into a controversy in the newspapers, but I am free to say I think if Mayor Schieren is renominated he will be beaten. I have come in contact with a great many Republicans who say they will not vote again for him. I have heard a great variety of reasons urged against his renomination by prominent Republicans.

"If Mayor Schieren is put up again, the Republican campaign will be defensive."

Asked as to what he considered some of the weak points in Mayor Schieren's record, Mr Woodruff said he believed Mr. Schieren's attitude in the great trolley strike would be a source of injury to him in the campaign.

Another weak point, Mr. Woodruff said, was, in his judgment, the Sunday "side-door" excise policy of the Mayor. "He should say either he will close the saloons or he won't," said Mr. Woodruff. "There should be no side-door or dark-lantern policy in dealing with the Sunday excise question."

A point on which Mr. Woodruff said he laid especial stress was the action of the present city administration in spending $1,000,000 for new parks when so many more public schools were needed.

"I think it has been most unwise," said Mr. Woodruff, "for the Park Commissioner to lay out $1,000,000 for new parks when the city is already so near the debt limit, and when the tax rate is as high as it is, especially as we are so badly in need of more school facilities. We already have enough financial burdens without paying large prices for land for new parks. We ought not to squander millions at this time for this purpose."

Mr. Woodruff was asked if the conference to be held at the clubhouse to-night would relate exclusively, or for the most part, to the question of the advisability of Mayor Schieren's renomination. He declined to make a definite statement. He said he had sent out invitations to fifty or sixty prominent Republicans, not members of the club, to join in the conference, and he hoped to be able to arrive at some plan for enlarging the club and giving it somewhat the aim and scope of the Good Government Clubs in New-York.

"Honest politics and good government is, and shall be, our motto," said Mr. Woodruff.

Asked who was his favorite candidate for Mayor, Mr. Woodruff said:

"I would like to see some such man as Alfred T. White run. As Commissioner of City Works he has paved our streets for one-third the cost under the preceding Democratic ring administrations, and has laid sewers for one-half the money formerly spent. Another good candidate would be Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club. There are plenty of good men."

THE STORY OF A CONFERENCE.

Henry Hentz May Have Been Named, but it Seems Improbable.

James D. Bell, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County—the regular organization—Bernard J. York, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the same organization, and also Chairman of the joint harmony committee of the two wings of the party, and St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, had a conference last Saturday morning, and agreed on Henry Hentz, the well-known independent Democrat, as the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

Such was the substance of a story printed with great particularity yesterday in a local Republican paper in Brooklyn. The story obtained little credence.

Mr. Hentz is a member of the harmony committee of the independent Democratic organization. Hhe ran on the independent ticket for County Register last year. He is a member of the New-York Cotton Exchange and the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and is regarded as in every way qualified for the position of Mayor of Brooklyn.

There were several reasons why the Republican story of the Bell-York-McKelway conference was regarded as without foundation.

In the first place, Mr. McKelway, being officially connected with neither Democratic organization as a harmony plenipotentiary, represented neither.

In the second place there was no one present at the conference representing the independent Democracy, whose wishes would of necessity be consulted.

In the third place, it was regarded as extremely unlikely that such experienced and astute politicians as James D. Bell and Bernard J. York would deliberately and secretly undertake to name for themselves and for both the regular and independents a Democratic candidate for Mayor off hand.

Fourth, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle several days ago boomed William J. Gaynor for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination, and it seemed plain to the politicians that the editor of that paper would not, for that reason, be very likely to call a secret conference and propose somebody else for the place.

Preparing for Bankers' Convention.

Arrangements are progressing rapidly for the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association to be held at Atlanta early in October. The banks of this city are likely to be well represented.

It is understood among bankers that currency reform will be the chief topic of discussion, and that some important utterances will be made on the subject by the convention.

A Change in the Sealing Rules.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Acting Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department has amended the last paragraph of the circular of April 12, 1895, respecting the pelagic catch of fur seals, so as to provide that instead of refusing entry to vessels that have been found taking seals in the prohibited area, such vessels shall be suspended until it is ascertained that no violation of the Paris award has been committed.

MEETING FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Underground Obstructions Along Portions of the Route Considered by the Commissioners.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday at their offices, 256 Broadway, for the first time since June 18. Commissioners Alexander E. Orr, President; William Steinway, Seth Low, John Claflin, and John H. Starin were present.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. William B. Parsons, Chief Engineer, made a verbal report concerning the investigation of vaults along the route on Broadway, from Bowling Green to Fifty-ninth Street, and on Fourth Avenue, from Fourteenth to Thirty-third Streets.

The commission's plans included a detailed survey of the vaults and foundations of each house abutting on the route, and a general plan of all water pipes, gas pipes, sewers, and electrical subways lying in the streets.

The plans fill the big folio ledgers, and represent an immense amount of work done during the Summer. Mr. Parsons explained that no uncorroborated information was taken for anything. The staff of engineers made personal explorations and accurate measurements. He also said they were greatly assisted in their work by the Subway Commission, which promised to make alterations to correspond with the proposed plans.

While these plans contain provisional plans for the location of stations in the side streets, they have not yet received the final approval of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

John Claflin moved that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked for $14,772.52 for current expenses. The resolution was passed. Salaries and expenses of $626.20 for June, and $3,575.75 for July and August were audited. The Commissioners then adjourned until next Tuesday.

Mr. Parsons said, after the meeting was over, that the detailed survey and a more accurate calculation of quantities than he was able to make for building the road in the provisional estimate proved that the figures which he then gave for the total cost of the road were greater than actual requirements, so that his estimate was really an outside one. No steps had yet been taken, Mr. Parsons said, to get detailed plans for the motive power and rolling stock, and he had only just begun to make the plans for the foundations, retaining walks, and coverings of the tunnels.

JUSTICE GAYNOR FOR MAYOR

His Brooklyn Friends Take His Prospects from the Hands of Providence and Boom Them.

When Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn was asked recently whether he would accept the nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn on the Democratic ticket, he said:

"I am in the hands of Providence. Providence placed me here (as Supreme Court Justice) and Providence has the power to place me somewhere else."

The Justice's friends, however, not altogether content with his trust in Providence, and recognizing that Providence casts no votes, went vigorously to work to get a citizens' nomination for the Judge, and have so far met with great success, and say that Providence will have little or nothing to do with the matter.

It is believed that the Citizens' League, so active in the election of 1893, is to be rehabilitated in the interest of Justice Gaynor's candidacy, and that the whole weight of the Municipal Ownership League will also be thrown into the balance.

Frederick W. Hinrichs, Register of Arrears, and Robert S. Baker, both energetic members in the Municipal Ownership League, are, it is said, organizing mass meeting in the wards of the city in Justice Gaynor's interest. These meetings will be known as "Gaynor Mayoralty mass meetings," and will have for their object the adopting of resolutions in favor of Justice Gaynor's nomination as Democratic candidate for Mayor. Edward M. Grout, Justice Gaynor's former law partner, is said to have originated this movement, but Mr. Grout has nothing to say just now for publication.

George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the Reform Democracy, and many of his associates in that organization, it is believed, will not favor Justice Gaynor's candidacy, and it will also no doubt be strenuously opposed by many "regulars" and members of the reform Democratic organizations.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK'S LOSS

One Barn and the Club's Stable and Carriage House Burned—Horses Saved, but Fine Vehicles Destroyed.

GLEN EYRE, Penn., Sept. 24.—There were two fires on the grounds of the Blooming Grove Park Association early this week, and by one the clubhouse and other buildings were in peril.

The barn on the old Geary farm, now belonging to the association, was swept away by fire, the cause of which is undetermined, last Sunday afternoon. Three tons of hay were consumed.

Members at the clubhouse were awakened by an alarm of fire at 1 A. M. on Monday, and it was discovered that the club's barn was ablaze. The stablemen worked like beavers to save the horses, some twenty in number, which were stabled in the annex. All were saved without injury.

The horses being safe, attention was then paid to the carriages, but the heat was too intense to allow of much being done. With the exception of one private and two old wagons, the entire contents were destroyed. All the club wagons, as well as those of A. J. Post, President, and F. N. Gunther were a total loss.

The wind, which had been from the northwest, changed to the southwest. This, with the able management of the Superintendent, saved other buildings from destruction. No definite idea of the cause of the fire can now be had. The building and its contents were insured.

THE EXCISE QUESTION AN OLD ONE

One of the Old New-York Colonial Ordinances Unearthed.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Apropos of the discussion over the excise question, the following, which was unearthed by ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, will be of interest. He found it among the New-York Colonial ordinance manuscripts:

ORDINANCE

Of the Director and Council of New Netherland, against tapping Beer, &c., during Divine Service, or after Ten o'clock at night; against using any but the Amsterdam measure, and for fixing the price of Beer. Passed 11. April, 1641. (N. Y. Col. Mss. IV. 90.)

WHEREAS complaints have been made to us that some of the Inhabitants here are in the habit of tapping Beer during Divine Service, and of making use of small foreign Measures, which tends to the dishonor of Religion and the ruin of this State, We being desirous to make provision herein, do, therefore, Ordain that no person shall attempt to Tap Beer or any other strong drink during Divine Service, or to use any other Measure than that which is in common use at Amsterdam in Holland, or to tap for any person after Ten o'clock at night; neither sell the Vaen, or four pints, at a higher price than Eight Stivers; all on pain of forfeiture of the Beer and Five and Twenty guilders for the benefit of the Fiscal, with three months' exclusion from the privilege of Tapping.

Colored Preachers in Conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The eleventh annual conference of the colored workers of the Protestant Episcopal Church began a four-days' session here this evening. About seventy-five delegates were in attendance from parishes extending from Boston to Omaha, and Jacksonville, Fla. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Bright, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Savannah. He reviewed the progress of the work undertaken and accomplished by the conference since its first meeting in the Church of the Holy Communion, New-York City, in 1884. To-morrow there will be an address by Bishop Paret of Maryland, after which the conference will be organized for business.

Military Commissions Issued.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Commissions were issued from the Adjutant General's office in the afternoon to-day to William H. Kipp as Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and to George F. Demarest as Major of the Twenty-second Regiment, both of New-York City.

FOR A REAPPORTIONMENT

The Aldermen Must Again Divide the Thirteenth Senate District.

A DECISION BY JUDGE BEEKMAN

He Says the Provisions of the Constitution Have Not Been Observed in Constructing the Assembly Districts.

Judge Beekman, presiding at an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the application of Charles R. Gleason for a mandamus to compel the Board of Aldermen to reconvene and make a new division of the Thirteenth Senate District—which is bounded by Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan, and Spring Streets; Broadway, Fourth Street, the Bowery, and Fourth Avenue; Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and the Hudson River—into Assembly districts in accordance with the provision of the State Constitution that no Assembly district shall exceed in population an adjoining one by a number greater than the population of a city block or election district.

The Judge allows the writ, and, in his opinion, he says that the Board of Aldermen violated the plain provisions of the Constitution, and must meet again and correct the errors made in the original apportionment.

Judge Beekman reviews the facts in the contention for a reapportionment, and recites the provisions of the Constitution controlling the division of Senatorial districts into Assembly districts, and adds:

The relator and respondents have united in a stipulation by which the facts have been agreed to, so that the only matter for me to determine is whether, as a matter of law, the grievances of which the relator complains are well founded. Upon the trial there was put in evidence a communication from the Chairman of the Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen, addressed to the Counsel to the Corporaton, furnishing a copy of the figures which were used as a basis fr the reapportionment of the Thirteenth Senate District. A comparison of those figures with those which were filed by the board with the County Clerk, pursuant to the directions in that regard contained in the Constitution, shows a marked disagreement.

The population of the Third Assembly District, according to the filed statement, was 38,544; according to the statement said population is placed at 40,183. The population of the Fifth Assembly District, according to the filed statement, was 38,419; according to the other statement it was 39,652. The population of the Seventh Assembly District, according to the filed statement, was 38,497, whereas, according to the other statement, said population was 35,625. The discrepancy existing between the two statements is sufficiently startling.

The statement last furnished by the Board of Aldermen is much nearer the actual figures contained in the stipulation of facts than is the filed statement, but even then we find a substantial difference existing, mainly in the Fifth Assembly District, as will appear from the following table:

LAST ALDERMANIC STATEMENT.

	Population.
Fifth Assembly District	39,652
Seventh Assembly District	35,625

STIPULATION OF FACTS.

Fifth Assembly District	39,347
Seventh Assembly District	35,928

The difference in one case was 815, and in the other 303.

According to the facts as they appear in the case, the following is a true statement of the population, according to the last State enumeration, of these three Assembly districts:

	Population.
Third Assembly District	40,185
Fifth Assembly District	39,347
Seventh Assembly District	35,928

Bearing in mind the Constitutional mandate that the Assembly districts are to be as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, a comparison of these figures will show how wide was the departure from the law in the apportionment which was made. The difference between the total population of the Third and Fifth Districts was 4,257, and the difference between the populations of the Fifth and Seventh Assembly Districts was 3,419; while if we take the last statement which has been furnished by the board, fixing the population of the Seventh Assembly District as 35,625, the difference between the populations of those two districts is found to be 4,558.

It is very plain—indeed, it needs no argument, for the figures speak for themselves—that there has been a substantial violation of the Constitution in the division of this Senatorial district into Assembly districts. Apprehending that errors such as have been disclosed in the present case, would probably arise in the apportionment of Assembly districts, the Constitution expressly provided for the case of apportionment "shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court at the suit of any citizen under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe, and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same."

This provision of the Constitution illustrates the high importance attached by the people of this State to a fair, just, and exact performance of the duties intrusted to Boards of Supervisors and Common Councils in the performance of this function—a solicitude which is most natural when we consider the act to be performed is one affecting the people in their representation in the State Legislature. It is, therefore, the plain duty of the Court, where it finds such a condition of things as is disclosed upon the papers in this case, to set aside the apportionment and direct the board to reconvene and properly perform its duty in the manner prescribed in the Constitution. There should be no difficulty about this. The transfer of a few election districts from one Assembly district to another will bring about a much greater approximation to equality in population than now exists. For instance, as we have seen, the difference between the populations of the Third and Fifth Districts is 4,257. The following election districts and blocks are within the Third Assembly District adjoining the Seventh Assembly District, each of which contains less population than the excess of District 3 over District 5, viz.: Fourteenth Election District of the old Ninth Assembly District, population, 1,629; Sixteenth Election District of the old Ninth Assembly District, population, 1,331; Seventeenth Election District of the old Ninth Assembly District, population, 1,848; the block formerly a portion of the Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District, population, 426.

But it is unnecessary to go further into a critical examination of all the details affecting the apportionment. It is not the function of the court to make the apportionment; its power is confined to a review of the action of the board, and, if it finds that they have proceeded in violation of the Constitution, to reverse their action and direct them to amend and make the apportionment according to the purpose and intent of the Constitution, which has imposed that duty upon them, and in doing so to follow the rules which have been so plainly laid down for their guidance, and which, as the facts in this case show, can be so easily applied. Formal findings should be submitted for signature in conformity with this opinion, and remitted to the Special Term for the issuing of the peremptory writ which must follow.

Judge Beekman, sitting in Special Term to-day, will issue the writ of mandamus directing the Board of Aldermen to assemble and correct the errors made. The date for the meeting of the board will probably be Monday next, and the court will adjourn to Oct. 2, on which date the counsel in the case will report the action of the Aldermen in obedience to the writ.

Another Cunningham Torpedo Trial.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—Patrick Cunningham of New-Bedford, Mass., has obtained permission from the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department for another trial of the Cunningham rocket torpedo, and it will be conducted by officers of the Torpedo Station at an early date.

This projectile has been tried near Newport several times within the past two years with varying success, but from the very first it seemed to promise well, and naval officers have always thought well of it. It is now owned by a stock company of Boston capitalists, who are spending a great deal of money in an effort to improve it. It is propelled by the resistance of the water to the escape of a dense gas generated by the burning of the rocket composition within the projectile.

Cunningham was in Newport Monday on his way from Washington to New-Bedford, and reported a very satisfactory visit to Commodore Sampson regarding the torpedo, and orders to proceed with the trials are now expected daily.

Father and Two Sons Missing.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—Samuel F. Cheetham, sixty-two years old, a long-time employe of Colt's factory, drew $1,600 from the Society for Savings three weeks ago and left town with his two boys, Samuel, ten years old, and John, six years old. He told his wife that he was going to Savin Rock for an outing, but has not since been heard from. She fears that some harm has befallen the children. Her husband's brother died in a madhouse at Dublin, Ireland.

GOV. MORTON BACK FROM ATLANTA

Col. Cole Denies That Mr. Morton Suffered from Disability—Torrid Return Journey—Exposition Praised.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The special train bearing Gov. Morton's party and the legislative delegation returned from Atlanta at an early hour this morning.

Gov. Morton left the train at New-York last night, and expected to be to-day at Ellerslie. He will come to Albany to-morrow morning, and go to Cohoes, where he will participate in the exercises attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, was at the executive chamber to-day, having come through with the legislative delegation. He says the trip was enjoyable, except for the torture inflicted by the heat. The party suffered much more discomfort than people living quietly at home, for the temperature in the Governor's car averaged 98° during the six days they spent on the train. Yesterday the temperature of the car, while the train was stalled on the Bull Run battlefield, was 101½°.

Concerning the Atlanta Exposition, the Colonel had nothing but words of praise. The exposition is not yet fully complete, but the Government has a grand exhibit fully installed, and the negro exhibit and art gallery are also ready for the closest scrutiny. The grounds are beautifully situated for natural scenery, and will be greatly improved when the roadways are in order.

The New-York State Building will be completed within ten days, and will be the finest State structure on the grounds. It has the most commanding situation, and the view from its verandas is one of the very finest to be had of the exposition buildings, the lake, and the grounds.

"Gov. Morton," Col. Cole said, "endured the fatigues of the journey with a complacency and courage that surprised not merely the members of his party, but all of the many old public and social friends whom he met on the tour. The heat was so enervating and sustained from day to day that even young men quailed. There was no time at which the Governor gave way, either in public places or on board the train.

"It was noteworthy, however, that a systematic effort was made to show, in the first place, that he left the ceremonies on the Chickamauga field before they were concluded, and, as some one reported it, broke up the meeting. Again it was said that he left the tent exercises on the second day at Chattanooga immediately after delivering his speech because of the heat. And, finally, it was reported that he found it necessary to take a rest on the fair grounds during the afternoon of Saturday last.

"Every representation given to the public that Gov. Morton was unable to fulfill his engagements to the letter was a falsehood. They were, however, put forward with such pertinacity that my experience as a newspaper man for over a quarter of a century justifies me in believing, and in saying, that they were instigated by persons who seemed to be afraid that the Governor may be a Presidential candidate."

MR. TUCKER WRITES TO MR. THOMA

He Says the Good Government Clubs Are Not Lukewarm and Vacillating on Excise Questions.

In answer to the letter of L. F. Thoma, the former President of Good Government Club N, who Monday wrote to the Secretary, William Ludwig, announcing that the club, for reasons set forth in the letter, had decided to disband and form an independent association under another name, Preble Tucker, the Secretary of the Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs, yesterday replied as follows:

L. F. Thoma, Esq., President Good Government Club N:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., in which you state that your club has decided to dissolve, and give as the reason that the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs is too lukewarm and vacillating in regard to the existing Sunday law.

In reply, I most emphatically deny that the council has been either lukewarm or vacillating on this subject. The attitude of the council and of the Good Government Clubs on this subject is best expressed in the platform adopted at the recent convention, which declared their belief in local self-government for all cities in this State; that is to say, the regulation and control of municipal affairs by the voters of the city, whose interests are involved, and not by the Legislature of the State, and demands that the subject of excise regulations, including those governing the sale of liquor, wines, and beer on Sunday, so far as they affect this city, be relegated to the control of the citizens thereof.

There is certainly nothing lukewarm or vacillating in the above declarations, and no objection was raised by the representatives of your club in the convention to the platform containing such declarations. Our demand that excise regulations, so far as they affect this city, shall be relegated to the control of our citizens, is a distinct declaration against the present excise laws.

If your club objects to the council's commendation of the Police Board for doing its duty, your club is assuming a position totally inconsistent with the principles which it was organized to promote. As you ought to know very well, one of the fundamental principles of good government is strict and impartial enforcement of all laws, and faithful performance of duty by sworn officials.

I regret exceedingly that you and the other members of Club N have been so misled by the sophistries of politicians like Senator Hill, Herman Ridder, and others, and that you have deliberately injured the cause to which all the Good Government Clubs are pledged by deserting the standard at a time when all the friends of good government should keep together. Yours very truly, PREBLE TUCKER, Secretary.

Sanitary Ills Must Be Remedied.

The Health Board gave notice yesterday that, if the following places are not put in better sanitary condition within five days, they must be vacated:

Nos. 2,270 and 2,272 Bathgate Avenue, 324 Henry Street, 213 East Broadway, 26 East Broadway, 59 Division Street, 29 Chrystie Street, 14 Essex Street, 54 Suffolk Street, 45, 103, and 105 Orchard Street, 139 Delancey Street, 149 Ludlow Street, 4 Jackson Street, 627 West Fifty-fourth Street, 323 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 13 Cornelia Street, rear; 1,087 First Avenue, 545 Grand Street, 200½ West Twenty-fourth Street, 565 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 1,460 Second Avenue, 19 Avenue C, 65 Willett Street, 272 West Fourth Street, 14 Cannon Street, 425 East Nineteenth Street, 20 Hester Street, 460 Washington Street, 349 West Fifty-third Street, 103 West Ninety-eighth Street, 1,890 Third Avenue, 229 Division Street, 222 East One Hundred and Second Street, 269 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 334 and 336 East Eighty-sixth Street, and 379 Cherry Street.

Found a United States Buoy Adrift.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In a dispatch from Paris Ambassador Eustis informs the State Department that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified him that the crew of the French ship Melpomene picked up in latitude 40 degrees 7 minutes north, longitude 10 degrees 41 minutes west, a buoy marked "L. H. E. O. S.," which seems to belong to one of the coasts of the United States. It weighs about two tons, and its value is estimated at about $300. It is now on the wharf at Quiberon. The Minister of Marine thinks that, according to usage, those who rescued it are entitled to a third of its value, and states that the buoy will be restored to the owners upon payment of the indemnity above mentioned, and of the amount due to the French Navy Department for taking charge of the same.

Fire Followed Freight Wreck.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 24.—A north-bound extra freight on the Southern Division of the Boston and Maine Road crashed into the rear of a regular freight train near the Bleachery station at 3 o'clock this morning. Eighteen loaded coal and box cars were derailed and smashed, and the engine of the extra train was badly damaged. The wreck caught fire, and the caboose and one car of the regular train were consumed. No one was injured. The regular freight was at the station taking on cars and was behind time.

Chief Conlin Examining Roundsmen.

Acting Chief Conlin had about twenty roundsmen before him at Headquarters yesterday afternoon and examined them. He investigated their qualifications and deportment, and also looked into their records.

Mr. Conlin intends to investigate the record of each roundsman on the force, to see whether he is efficient. It is likely that some roundsmen may be remanded back to patrol duty in the near future.

Jacob V. Myers a School Inspector.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Jacob V. Myers of 2 Van Nest Place a School Inspector for the Third District, to succeed Oliver B. Stout, resigned. He went to the Mayor's office, where the Mayor administered the oath of office. The City Directory gives his occupation as mason.

WILL HAVE A BIG PARADE

Programme for the Demonstration for Liberal Sunday Laws.

FOUR HUNDRED SOCIETIES ENLISTED

About 40,000 Men to be in the Procession — Police Commissioner Roosevelt May Be With the Reviewing Party.

The details of the parade of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, this afternoon, were completed yesterday. If the weather is favorable, the indications are that all the expectations of the promoters of the parade will be more than realized, as many societies have been added within the last two days to the list published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday. These additions will bring the number of organizations participating in the demonstration above the 400 mark.

These 400 organizations have a membership of considerably over 150,000, and the most conservative estimate of their representation in the parade is placed at 40,000 men. The probabilities are that this number will be far exceeded if the weather is fair. Besides, a large number of floats have been added to the original list, among which are several of original design.

The two floats of the society proper are very large and elaborate. They are entitled "Liberty in Mourning" and "The Millionaire's Club versus the Poor Man's Club." The float for "Liberty in Mourning" is built of twists and coils of gilded wood, with a female figurehead. On this the Goddess of Liberty, impersonated by Miss Sophie Dettleff, will pose in mourning for the liberties of which she has been deprived. The nine Muses will be represented by the Misses Hannah Waldeck, Lena Breter, Emma Schock, Lizzie Peter, Annie Papst, Lizzie and Annie Ochs, Victoria Tacowski, and Mamie Stumph. The float will be escorted by twenty Continental Guardsmen.

The second float will present on one side the Millionaire's Club, a body of men in dress suits drinking champagne and the other "good stuff" that they are supposed to indulge in on Sunday, while the President of the Board of Police Commissioners will expound to them the way in which the law should be enforced. On the other half of the float will be shown an east side saloon. A poor laborer has just been purchasing a pitcher of beer, while the bartender who drew it for him is being arrested for violating the excise law. Twenty Puritans will escort this float.

The parade will start from Forty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue at 2 o'clock P. M. The officers of the parade will be: Grand Marshal—George Von Schack; Assistant Grand Marshal—William F. Grell; Chief of Staff—Hermann Sulzer; Aides—Joseph Doelger, Ernest Dreher, Edward Gauss, C. Messerschmitt, W. M. Schwenker, August Schmitt, Charles T. Krauss, John Reisenweber, John P. Windolph, George Grau, R. Von Schlemmer, Herrmann Rupp, H. N. Giesse, Frank Ruppert, H. V. Rosenbaum, August Lüchow, J. Edward Jetter, Henry Hack, R. J. Schaefer, and Otto Metz.

Many bicyclists will appear in the parade. Some will impersonate well-known public men, and others will be seen as comic characters. The American colors will be the only flag displayed. This and the society banners and those with pertinent inscriptions, will be the only emblems carried in the march.

Invitations to review the parade from the stand in front of the Aschenbroedl Hall, 144 East Eighty-sixth Street, have been extended to the city officials and prominent men, many of whom have notified the committee of their acceptance. In reply to the invitation sent to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, the following reply has been received by the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements:

Otto Kempner, 74 Second Avenue, New-York.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge your courteous invitation to review the parade of the liberal societies. My duties here are very engrossing, but if possible I shall be present.

Will you kindly tell me where I am to go, and at what time? Yours truly

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The parade will be reviewed by John P. Windolph, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, and other members of the board.

After the parade there will be a general picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at which addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur H. Grant of Newburg, N. Y.; Frank M. Loomis of Buffalo, N. Y.; William Daly of New-Jersey, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Julius Harburger, P. J. Dettman, Felix Schwarzschild, H. A. Doellinger, John G. Boyd, Henry Nichols, James E. Graybill, Henry Schmitt, Dr. M. B. Feeney, W. R. Kesse, Dr. M. Singer, and Edward Grosse.

A series of tableaus, illustrating the objects of the society and the workings of the excise law, will be presented in the park in the evening. The picnic and general jollification will be continued to-morrow, when the tableaus will be repeated.

THE LAST DAYS OF W. H. HURLBERT

New Light Brought to Bear on His Lawsuit in London.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by an American traveler in Europe, have a general interest in view of the recent death of William Henry Hurlbert in Italy:

I write to tell you that in June we passed ten days at Cadennabbia (Lake Como) in the company of William Henry Hurlbert. His heart troubled him, he was very restless on that account, and often sleepless, but his mind was as bright, as clear, and acute and fanciful as ever it was in his best days. His wife was all devotion, and he was most charmingly and affectionately considerate of her. His case was to have been reopened in the London court this Fall, and on the testimony of people whose letters I saw Wilfrid Murray's existence, &c., was to be proved beyond all reasonable doubt. So much, and so much only, must I say now. What will be done, now that he is dead, I do not know, strange as it may sound. I have no reasonable doubt of his ability, had he lived, to re-establish himself in the minds of people who would take the trouble to read over the new testimony that was ready to be offered in his behalf in court. Not because he is dead, nor because I sympathize utterly with his wife, do I now say that he was the victim of as weird and intricate a conspiracy (backed by my friends, the home rulers, who hoped to make another Pigott of William Henry Hurlbert) as ever was set on foot by a pretty woman, the "woman scorned." The —— got the right of the story, and it has ten times as much evidence to go on now as it had when he first was set right by one of the ablest lawyers, who has always lived and practiced in New-York, and I know, not by hearsay, that William Henry Hurlbert had been anxious and willing to go to London for more than a year, but his doctor forbade that risk to his patient's life. He had a severe fall awhile ago—in May—down a pair of stairs, and the shock, no doubt, hastened the end of all for him. It is piteous to think of him going over to the majority just now; still more pitiful to know that possibly his wife may not live to have her heart's wish—"to live until she sees her husband vindicated." I thought you might like to know this much.

GUESTS OF JOHN D. CRIMMINS

Archbishop Corrigan and Other Catholic Clergymen at Collender Point.

NOROTON, Conn., Sept. 24.—John D. Crimmins of New-York has been entertaining a number of distinguished Catholic clergymen the past week at his Summer home in Collender Point. Many of them attended St. John's Church, Noroton, of which the Rev. T. M. O'Brien is rector, Sunday. Among those who officiated at the services were Archbishop Corrigan of New-York, the Right Rev. Mgr. Sbaretti of the Apostolic Delegation, Washington, and the Rev. Dr. Farenti of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York.

Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail to-day on the White Star liner Germanic are Lady Bougby, W. C. Eustice, and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the new President of the Grand Trunk Railroad, who has been going over the system so that he can report to the stockholders in England.

Those on the St. Louis for Southampton will be C. J. Abend, manager for Henry E. Abbey in Europe; Commander H. C. Sayce, Royal Navy, and Lieut. A. C. Smith.

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"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

DR. TALMAGE FORMALLY CALLED

He Is Now Seriously Considering the Request that He Be Co-pastor of Dr. Sunderland's Church.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage yesterday received a formal call to the co-pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C. It reads as follows:

Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage:

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., being on sufficient grounds well satisfied of the ministerial qualifications of you, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, and having good hopes, from our knowledge of your past eminent labors, that your ministrations in the Gospel will be profitable to our spiritual interests, do earnestly, unanimously, harmoniously, and heartily, not one voice dissenting, call and desire you to undertake the office of co-pastor in said congregation, promising you in the discharge of your duty all proper support, encouragement, and obedience in the Lord. And that you may be free from worldly cares and avocations, considering your well and wile-known ability and generosity, we do not assume to specifiy any definite sum of money for your recompense, but we do hereby promise, pledge, and oblige ourselves to pay to you such sums of money and at such times as shall be mutually satisfactory during the time of your being and remaining in the relation to said church to which we do hereby call you

The call was signed by a special committee composed of O. C. Wight, F. B. Dalrymple, H. Lockhart, and Thomas F. Sargent, elders; W. M. Newell, W. H. Fletcher, William Jardine, Edward M. Talman, F. G. Coldren, H. L. Mann, Charles L. Du Boise, and George S. Fisher, Trustees; W. B. Donaldson, and E. D. Tracy, deacons, and James S. Pratt, A. E. L. Leckie, Thomas H. Lloyd, James L. Norris, and James F. Low of the congregation.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.
He May Be Co-Pastor of Dr. Sunderland's Church in Washington.

Dr. Talmage has not yet decided to accept the invitation, but has it under serious consideration.

"I have not decided on my course in this matter yet," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon. "I have several calls under advisement—one from a Brooklyn church. I expect to make up my mind before Saturday.

"Dr. Sunderland of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington is an old friend of mine. There is certainly a great and attractive field in Washington. If I decide to accept the call I shall dispose of my house here and go to Washington to live.

"I shall never forget the kindness that has been shown me in Brooklyn. For twenty-five years I have been a pastor here. The people at large, the public officials, and the press have been my friends. It will be hard to sever such associations."

CAPT. REVELLE KILLED ON HIS SHIP.

Attempt Had Been Made to Scuttle the Vessel After the Crime.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Capt. Benjamin F. Revelle of this city was murdered on board his vessel, which was scuttled and sunk in the Potomac River near Riverside Park. It is supposed that the murderer was a member of the crew, and that after committing the deed and robbing the body and boat of all the valuables he could find, he went ashore in a small boat.

Capt. Revelle left here a week ago, and subsequently sailed from Norfolk on his schooner, the John A. H. Dixon, for Washington, D. C., with a load of lumber. Nothing had been heard from the Captain or his vessel until late last night, when it was reported that the steamer Sue had found the John A. H. Dixon floating in the Potomac, near Cedar

Court, and to take directions from this Court in the conduct of the business."

Your receivers manifestly cannot administer said trust with justice to the parties interested therein, or to themselves, if subject to the orders and instructions as to the general administration from two or more independent tribunals. The property is an entirety, and the franchise under which the railroad is operated is indivisible. It is manifest that your receivers cannot, in justice to themselves or to their bondsmen, submit their accounts in a general administration of the trust to the adjudication of different tribunals. We cannot abide, nor can we ask our sureties to abide, the dangers of the difference of opinion between courts, each assuming to be controlling as to the expenditures of the receivership in the general administration, in view of the immensity of the sums involved.

While perfectly willing to answer any charges which are or can be made against our administration, the order of the honorable United States Circuit Court for the District of Washington renders it necessary for us, on or before the 3d day of October next, not only to answer placed or demur to the charges there filed, but to give within that jurisdiction each a bond of $3,00,000, and to file in that court "full, just, and true accounts of their receipts and disbursements since the date of the account of said receivers last reported on by said A. L. Cary, Master as aforesaid, and of all and singular their receipts and disbursements, acts, and doings since that date and hereafter from time to time, monthly." The result of a failure to comply with the order of said court as to accounting and reports does not need to be pointed out; in other words, unless your receivers recognize, as they understand it, that that honorable court is the court of primary jurisdiction, they will of necessity be in contumacy, and cannot attend upon said court to support any answer to said charges in person, without being liable to punishment for contempt of court for failure to make such general accountings.

Your receivers are not willing, under the circumstances, to file an additional bond in such jurisdiction, nor are they willing to put themselves or their sureties in position to endanger their right to challenge the jurisdiction of that honorable court to reject or pass upon their accounts in the general administration of said trust, which, since their appointment, on Aug. 15, 1893, have been, upon due notice to all parties, in obedience to the orders of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota, and with the acquiescence of all courts, including the United States Circuit Court for the District of Washington, and of all parties, examined, approved, and adjudicated by this honorable court, which first appointed them.

Your receivers respectfully petitioned the Honorable the Circuit Court for the District of Washington, upon the presentation of such charges, that the defendant company preferring the same be directed to present them in the first instance to this honorable court for trial and adjudication, not only because the nature of most of said charges seemed to render this the appropriate tribunal, but because the final disposition of said charges in this court of primary jurisdiction, whether favorable or adverse to your petitioners, would in the nature of things be conclusive and protect your receivers from being obliged to again and again defend against the same charges in the various jurisdictions. Your receivers were especially influenced to urge a reference of said charges to this honorable court, because some of them had already been disposed of on a previous trial herein and others had arisen under orders specially made by this court, and raised the question to be decided by that court whether the orders of this court have or have not been obeyed. The Honorable the Circuit Court for the District of Washington held however that so far as this honorable court in its judicial action in this case is concerned, the principle of comity does not apply to this receivership.

It is the understanding of your receivers that the Honorable the Circuit Court for the District of Washington has to all intents and purposes asserted primary jurisdiction of this cause and of this receivership. Your receivers feel that in this exigency their first duty is to the great property committed to their care, and that if the conflict of jurisdiction is to proceed and results as seems apparent, in separate receiverships for portions of the railroad, it will greatly minimize the loss and injury to the trust estate if receivers appointed by this Court, and by such courts as shall hold the jurisdiction to be primary, are free from contumacy to other courts.

Your receivers having been appointed, although only in the exercise, as they understand it, of ancillary jurisdiction by the several courts, owe to each some duty the extent of which is in judicial conflict. We deem it for the best interests of the trust estate that we should promptly resign our trust to this Honorable Court, and such other courts as may recognize its primary jurisdiction to appoint new receivers who will owe no duty, technically or otherwise, to any court not recognizing such primary jurisdiction, and who will therefore be able to deal with separate receiverships over portions of the line, should such unfortunately be created, without the embarrassment of alleged contumacy. A double receivership and the operation of the system in sections cannot be otherwise than a calamity to the trust estate and the public.

It is self-evident that the vast system of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, comprising, with its main line, beginning at Ashland, Wis., and more than twenty-five branch lines, a system of over 5,000 miles, with a land grant of over 38,000,000 acres, can only be administered, as it has been done, as a unit and a single system, through a single court, and not by independent tribunals, separated, moreover, by two-thirds of the continent.

We venture to hope that in some way a conflict of jurisdiction and the appointment of separate receiverships which would be productive of greatly increased expense in management, loss of earnings, demoralization of service, dismemberment, and general confusion, may be averted.

We desire to say that in addition to the other considerations suggested as governing our present action is an unwillingness to be in any manner contumacious to the Honorable Circuit Court for the District of Washington, or to any court to which we may, in any sense, owe a duty. We have endeavored to so administer the trust as to deserve the confidence of the Court and all parties interested in the property, and have proceeded in the discharge of our duties under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty and complication from the beginning.

We place before your Honor the printed report of our administration, which has just been issued and which speaks for itself.

NASSAU ELECTRIC WINS.

The Court Gives Permission to Cross the Long Island Railway Tracks.

The fight which has been going on for some time between the Long Island Railroad and the Nassau Electric Railroad over their crossing at Ocean Avenue was ended yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Pratt, in Brooklyn, in favor of the Nassau Electric Railroad. Justice Pratt issued a temporary injunction restraining the Long Island and Manhattan Beach Railroads from interfering with the electric road's crossing at the point named.

The temporary injunction practically permits the electric surface road, of which Patrick H. Flynn is President, to build a crossing over the steam road, and thus complete its Manhattan Beach route. There was a heavy traffic over the trolley road Sunday, and the surface cars bumped as best they could across the rails of the steam road.

James C. Church, counsel for the Nassau Electric Road, as soon as the injunction was issued by Judge Pratt, sent word by telephone to the Long Island Railroad officials that he was not desirous of doing anything that would inconvenience them, but would agree that arrangements be made later by which the necessary connections at the crossing could be perfected. The iron frame of the proposed grade crossing, and all the other necessary materials, he said, were on the ground, and would be put in place as soon as possible. All that was to be done, Mr. Church assured the Long Island Railroad officials, would be done for good, so as to make at once a safe and permanent crossing.

Early in the Summer an agreement was reached in regard to this crossing between the two roads. The Nassau Company was to put in the crossing, and the plans were to be approved by the engineers of the Long Island Railroad. The plans were delayed, and the Nassau Company grew tired of the delay, and did not want its Manhattan Beach route tied up any longer. The trolley officials sought to lay temporary flat rails across the steam road tracks, but were prevented in a variety of ways. They then resorted to the application for an injunction. A thousand Italians were engaged yesterday in the work of laying the second trolley track for the Flynn Syndicate on their Manhattan Beach route. The fare on the trolley road from Brooklyn to Manhattan Beach is to be only 5 cents.

Women Ticket Agents Dismissed.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 24.—Since the Steinway trolley road has been running from Long Island City to this place, the effect of its competition with the Long Island Railroad has been very apparent through the various plans resorted to by the latter company to reduce its running expenses. The latest move in this direction has been the dismissal of all the women ticket agents on the North Shore Branch of the road. Their places have been filled by men, who are required to work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening. After that hour the ticket offices are closed, and telegraphic communication cut off at all the stations excepting Flushing and Whitestone. The change is made in order to cut down the expenses of the company, which is striving to successfully compete with the trolley road.

A Railway Employe's Right to Work.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Judge Pratt yesterday overruled the demurrer to the petition in the case of William Addison, against the Lake Shore. This action was brought by the plaintiff May 19, 1894, to recover damages because, as he alleges, he was discharged and blacklisted by the railroad company because he was forced by the order to which he belonged to go out on strike and was placed on a grievance committee to confer with the officials of the road, and that, consequently, he was unable to obtain a position with any other railroad. He had been earning about $120 a month as a conductor, and was forced to take a position on the police force at $60 a month.

Judge Pratt held the employe's right to employment was equal in importance to the employer's right to employ labor. This right of the employe stands between the laborer and starvation. The right of an employer ends with the discharge of his employes, and he must not interfere with the right of laboring men to seek and obtain other employment. The Court held that it was of public interest to encourage men to become proficient in the trade or occupation which they have taken up. If a man left one railroad to seek employment on another he had a right to do so. If the company sought by combination to prevent the employe from obtaining work on other roads the railroad company doing such act was going beyond its rights.

Says Huntington Owes $1,000,000.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—Attorney Henry Stoddard, representing Horace Chittenden of New-York, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of the estate of A. S. Hatch and F. H. Hatch, which did business under the firm name of A. S. Hatch & Co., today filed an application in the Superior Court to intervene in the suit of Collis P. Huntington against the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad. The action pending is to put the corporation in the hands of a receiver. The suit brought by the Hatch firm is to protect the stockholders of the road. The petitioners represent that they own 2,000 shares belonging to the firm of Hatch & Co. They also assert that the assets of the road have been transferred to Mr. Huntington, who is now indebted to the company for $1,000,000.

The application also states that Edmund Zacher of this city, the receiver of the corporation, has made no effort to collect the amount due from Huntington to the corporation. The application says that an attempt has been begun, and is being consummated to prevent the recovery of the amount from Huntington.

Old Colony Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Old Colony stockholders in Boston yesterday the present Board of Directors was re-elected without opposition. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Directors to issue another $2,000,000 of fifty-year gold bonds, the same as last year. President Choate explained that these bonds are to be used to pay debts of the company contracted for improvements and construction of grades. President Choate said further that of the $2,000,000 issued a year ago, about $200,000 only would be left after meeting the maturing bonds, &c., and that the present issue was necessary. The changing of the grade, both at Brockton and on the Providence Division for five miles, is being pushed rapidly. The charges on account of new bonds are assumed by the lessee, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Ownership of Reading.

Until the present year the control of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has always been held in Philadelphia. Within the last six or seven months about 125,000 shares of the Philadelphia holdings have been sold to New-York and London, and the control now lies in those two cities. Philadelphia parties held 500,600 shares of Reading stock last year, and this year they hold only 375,000 shares. New-York holdings aggregate 275,000 shares and London holdings 150,000 shares.

The Reading transfer books will close on Oct. 13 for the annual election next January.

To Enter Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to enter Kansas City. Land recently purchased by Theodore C. Bates, President of the Kansas and Atlantic Railway, is to be used for terminals. The Baltimore and Ohio will cross the river over the partly built Wenner Bridge, which was commenced several years ago. The bridge will be finished immediately, and by building about 100 miles of track, Kansas City will be in direct connection with the Baltimore and Ohio.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week of September were $713,-908; for the same period last year, $644,-289; increase, $69,709.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad has been sold under foreclosure to satisfy a decree of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New-York. J. Kennedy Tod and J. H. Leeper of this city bought it for the bondholders, bidding $500,000.

—The special committee of railroad Presidents continued its work of revising the new traffic agreement, yesterday. After the conclusion of its labors another meeting of the full board of Presidents will be called.

—Current reports that the contract by which the Baltimore and Ohio and the Wheeling and Lake Erie jointly use the Valley Railroad of Ohio has been abrogated were yesterday officially denied.

—Representatives of the Southwestern Traffic Association will meet in St. Louis in a few days and form a traveling passenger committee to regulate taxes and inter-State passenger rates.

—General Manager Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been promoted to the office of Second Vice President. He will also retain the title of General Manager.

—Orders have been issued for the completion of the Wilmerding branch, a short stretch of line on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—David Robinson, Jr., the well-known Toledo street railroad man, has been elected a Director of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad.

—H. P. Taussig, having resigned as Chief Engineer of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, that office has been abolished.

—A quarterly dividend of $2 per share was declared yesterday by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Directors.

—Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Richmond on Oct. 22.

—C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific, left Omoha yesterday on his way to the Pacific coast.

—B. C. Millner, Jr., has been appointed assistant to Chief Engineer C. H. Hudson of the Southern Railway.

—Major J. W. Thomas has been re-elected President of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

—Incorporation papers will soon be filed in Denver for the Albuquerque, Colorado and Pacific Railroad.

—The Rock Island Directors will meet in this city to-day.

Wanted to Die as a Sacrifice.

William Fergus, an insane laborer, who lives with his wife and family at 494 First Avenue, asserting that the world was sinful and that a sacrifice was needed, tied a cloth saturated with kerosene about his head yesterday, set fire to it, and lay down to die.

The cloth did not burn to satisfy him, although he was terribly scorched, and he cut his throat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He may recover.

To be Tried for Murder.

Biarcia di Frank and Donato Cacciano were committed by Magistrate Wentworth in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to the care of Sheriff Johnson of Easton, Penn., who had extradition papers, charging both with having murdered a laborer named Sackett in Bangor, Penn.

A detective of the Central Office discovered the prisoners at work at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Caldwell Avenue. The alleged murder occurred over a game of cards.

CHILDREN IN QUARANTINE

Inmates of the Juvenile Asylum May Soon Be Unrestricted.

DIPHTHERIA AND CARELESS DOCTORS

Dr. Benedict Tells How Public Health Is Endangered by Sending Patients in Public Conveyances.

The Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has been under quarantine nearly two months for an epidemic of diphtheria, but on the authority of Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, it is probable that the quarantine will soon be removed. Dr. Benedict said yesterday:

"For nearly two months this epidemic has existed and the place has been quarantined. There have been between fifty and sixty cases, of which twenty-five have been removed to the Willard Parker Hospital and the rest have been isolated in tents on the ground under treatment by the attending physician, but under supervision of inspectors of this department, who make daily visits. The system was a daily examination of all who were reported as feeling sick, and an isolation of such as were suspected. Only one case was fatal, and that in the beginning."

"We have been unable to discover any reason for the origin of the disease. Nothing was radically wrong with the sanitary arrangements. Some slight improvements have been suggested, but nothing serious or which would indicate a reason for the epidemic. More likely it was due to visiting days. Probably some women with a child at home, sick, visited a child confined there. During the two months commitments have been made as usual, but no prisoners have been taken there, but have been sent to the House of Reception, at 106 West Twenty-seventh Street.

"I don't know whether the antitoxine treatment has been used or not. The small death rate was probably due to the light form which the disease took. It looks now as if we were at about the end, though one new case has recently occurred. Application has been made by the Superintendent to have the place declared out of quarantine, but we are not ready quite yet.

"Diphtheria is very prevalent just now, 141 cases having been reported last week."

When asked about the crusade which the Department of Contagious Diseases is waging against doctors who are thought to be violating the provisions of the Sanitary Code, Dr. Benedict said: "We are simply endeavoring to secure a voluntary compliance with existing laws with reference, first, to the prompt reporting of contagious diseases to this division, and, secondly, we have found that owing to ignorance or carelessness on the part of certain physicians in this city, cases have been sent to the hospital for treatment, and the people have utilized public conveyances, thereby menacing the health of the traveling public, and exposing the city to danger of an epidemic.

"No particular person has yet been found to have intentionally violated the law, and in several cases that we have investigated we have found the physicians entirely guiltless, and that our investigations were due to misrepresentations by the patients saying that the doctors sent them. So when I write I ask for a reply 'if this statement be true.'

"Acting under the instigation of the board, we are trying to secure evidence of failure to report, failure to report promptly, and of those cases where the advice of the physician has resulted in such action as to endanger public health. The interest of the public, as well as the interest of the patient, demands absolute compliance with the laws regulating this matter.

"In cases where the patient comes in a cab we seize the cab and disinfect it. We average about one such case a week; one of them came this morning. Not long ago we had a case where the doctor was afraid of exposure, and sent the patient to the hospital. They took a hack. I wrote the doctor, and he replied that he had no idea that they would take a hack. I wrote back that the only inference was that they were to take the street cars.

"I want to say that the vast majority of physicians in this city are affording valuable assistance to the City Health Department, but in isolated cases certain physicians think it to their interest to interfere with the work of the department. In fact, one or two are known as being ready to conceal a case of contagious disease in order that the Health Department may not assume surveillance. As soon as evidence can be obtained in one case, arrest will follow."

When asked why the doctors objected to the board being informed of the case, Dr. Benedict continued:

"For instance, we insist that all children on the floor shall be excused from school, and that bedding, &c., shall be taken charge of and disinfected. This makes trouble, of course. As to doctors not coming to us in diphtheria cases because we use antitoxine in such cases, it is all wrong. Antitoxine is never administered except on request. The Inspectors have no business to treat cases. Their only object is to insist on proper isolation."

The sections of the Sanitary Code which bear on the remarks of Dr. Benedict are as follows:

Sec. 131. That every physician shall report to the Sanitary Bureau, in writing, every person having a contagious disease, and the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of dwelling and name, if known,) which such physician has prescribed for or attended for the first time since having such a contagious disease, during any part of the preceding twenty-four hours, but not more than two reports shall be required in one week concerning the same person, but every attending or practicing physician thereat must, at his peril, see that such report is or has been made by some attending physician.

Sec. 148. That no person shall within this city, without a permit from this department, carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed, any person sick with smallpox or other contagious disease, or remove or cause to be removed, any such person from any building or vessel to any other building or vessel or to the shore, or to or from any vehicle in any part of the city. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself cause or contribute to, or promote the spread of disease from any such person, or from any dead body.

The penalty of violation of these sections is a fine of $250 or imprisonment, or both.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, southerly to westerly winds, slightly warmer in Vermont.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, with light, variable winds, slight change in temperature. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, generally fair, winds shifting to southerly, no change in temperature.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, fair Wednesday, preceded Tuesday night by very light rain, no change in temperature; winds shifting to southerly. VIRGINIA, generally fair, easterly to southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except local showers in extreme southern portion, warmer in extreme northwestern portion, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds, warmer in Southern New-Mexico.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE, fair, winds shifting to southerly. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, increasing southerly winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer in northeastern portions, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. IOWA, fair, warmer, southerly to westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by local showers during the evening, warmer in eastern portion, increasing southwesterly winds.

WISCONSIN, fair, followed by local showers in extreme northern portion, warmer Wednesday, increasing southwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion, warmer in extreme southeast and cooler in northwest portions, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, light local showers, followed by fair weather, cooler, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, light local showers, followed by fair weather, cooler Wednesday evening, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair, preceded by light local showers in eastern portion, cooler, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds.

The barometer has risen in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and to the west of Montana. It has fallen in all other districts. A depression of considerable energy is central north of Dakota, where the barometer is unusually low. It is from 10° to 20° cooler on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, and it is about 10° warmer from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains.

The weather is generally fair, but local showers are reported from southern portions of Florida and Texas, and at Northwest Canadian stations. The indications are that the weather will continue fair, with warmer southerly winds in the central valleys, and on the Atlantic coast to-morrow, will continue fair, with slight changes in temperature.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an experienced young woman; one who understands wines and salads; good city reference. 8 West 44th St.; ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced Protestant woman as chambermaid and assist with care of grown children; do plain sewing; best city reference. M., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; four years' reference from last place. 706 3d Av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with washing and sewing; city references. Chambermaid, 319 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork alone. Call, Wednesday, at 8 West 44th St., care of Mrs. Garity.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or can do together; best of references from last employer. 1,099 3d Av., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; three years' good city reference. 200 East 30th St., ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a strong young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, 352 East 42d St.; ring Mrs. Herbert's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in small private family; city references. 220 East 33d St.; ring Dassori's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; best city reference. R. S., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 246 East 35th St., one flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do light housework; good reference. 523 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a refined young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting. 201 East 48th St., care of Mrs. Phalen.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 207 East 33d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; private family; city references. 212 West 58th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS by girl lately landed; in a flat. 914 6th Av., 3d floor.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a Protestant girl to wait on invalid lady and do chamberwork, or would care for elderly lady; city or country; reference. Care Wilson, 226 East 27th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a good girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; city reference. 921 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker in private family; would do plain washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. S., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman; understands all kinds of meats, entrées, game, and desserts; good baker; best city reference. 264 West 57th St.

COOK.—By Protestant as good family cook and baker; English and French cooking; take full charge; city or country; good reference. 243 East 52d St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Two girls together as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 202 West 19th St.

COOK.—By respectable girl, highly recommended, as cook and laundress in private family; no cards; no flats. 120 East 53d St.; ring Higgins's bell; for two days.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 36 West 58th St., last employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good private family cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. C. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman; takes full charge of kitchen; do all kinds fine family cooking; personal city reference. 805 6th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; best city reference; no cards. 445 West 48th St.; ring Morrison's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Together; thoroughly understand their business; long reference from present employer. Call, two days, 63 East 53d St.

COOK.—French; competent; in private family; first-class reference; city. A. B., 234 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as excellent cook in private family. 530 3d Av.; ring bell twice.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Laundress wants work by the day; excellent washer and ironer, or any other work; willing and obliging; references. 236 West 19th St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning; by reliable woman; reference. 152 East 39th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By two girls, to do house cleaning or any kind of work; by the day. Granger, 237 East 28th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to do any kind of work; best reference. 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect ladies' tailoress; will make at reasonable prices; first-class work; dinner, visiting, and reception gowns; fancy silk waists a specialty; capes, coats, riding habits, bicycle, and tailor-made suits; tailors' work; newest fashions; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works at home or by the day; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. B. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress; by the day; has good city references. Miss Moore, care Mrs. Koch, 160 East 50th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; stylish skirts made out or home, from $1.50 up. M. M., 289 9th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, to go out by the day or to take work home; terms reasonable. Moran, 151 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like more engagements by the day; terms, $1.50. M. R., care of Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Can do all kinds of sewing; by the day. 202 East 87th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an Episcopal clergyman's daughter, who is a graduate and thoroughly experienced teacher in history, civil government, natural philosophy, botany, geology, and all other English branches, both elementary and higher; also, drawing, pastel painting, embroidery, and sewing; as governess or nursery governess, visiting or resident, or as teacher in a school; first-class references. Teacher, 45 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady; speaks French, German, and English; as governess; best of references. Miss C. K., 515 12th St., corner of 3d Av., Brooklyn.

MME. FFRENCH, PARISIAN VISITING GOVerness.—Latin, French; schools, families. Ditson's, 867 Broadway, 150 West 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, highly recommended North German; experienced; entire charge of children; pure German; piano, sewing; personal city reference. Address care Mrs. Emmerich, 380 7th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German, music, and English branches. 70 7th Av., second bell.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French Parisian; Latin, French; schools; families. Ditson's, 867 Broadway; 150 West 35th St.

Governesses.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WITH SUPERIOR qualifications and pleasant methods is open to morning engagement; thorough instruction in English branches from kindergarten to college preparation; has taught six years in a prominent city family to whom she refers; also other patrons; German and piano with general instruction, or separately. American, Box 301 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss lady, diplomée, afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches; French, German, music, and drawing; highest references. Geneva, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

A—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Position desired by one who is qualified for such work; references. K. E. J., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By highly respected, well-educated North German widow, who also speaks English, French, and Spanish, as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's house; has great experience; or desires other position of trust. L., Box 201 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English woman of mature age as housekeeper in good family, and attend on lady; or housekeeper to widower with family; active, cheerful, excellent manager; Protestant. 333 East 43d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By woman (colored) as housekeeper or to attend to bachelors' apartments. 133 West 26th St., first floor.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman as working housekeeper and to make herself generally useful in furnished room house. A. Fay, 224 East 70th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, to assist in housework, or as kitchenmaid; make herself generally useful. 380 Amsterdam Av., restaurant.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl for general housework in flat; wages, $20; good reference. 530 3d Av.; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do housework or housecleaning of any kind; by day or week; city reference. Gilmartin, 422 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a bright young girl in a private family; references. 640 East 14th St., Lauth's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family; first-class cook; seven years' references; call present employer's. Fisk, 218 West 59th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good girl in small family; city reference. E., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands hairdressing and dressmaknig; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references; English Protestant. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As a lady's maid, or to growing children; by intelligent, competent French Swiss Protestant; middle-aged; experienced traveler, packer, dressmaker; speaks three languages; good city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; first-class seamstress; all kinds of family sewing; dressmaking; would assist otherwise; country preferred; best city reference. Call or address, two days, A. R., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; understands all her duties; good hairdresser and laundress; good references. Hortense. 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish woman; thoroughly understands her duties; experienced hairdresser; understands manicure; excellent city reference from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as maid and chambermaid; very good seamstress; good reference. 312 East 31st St.; ring one bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker and seamstress; good city reference. L. L., 254 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German as lady's maid; good sewer, mender, embroiderer; sleep home. Marie, 1,513 3d Av.

MAID, &c.—By a well-educated, refined German girl as maid and seamstress to a lady; willing to assist in light chamberwork. Knickel, 416 1st Av.

MAID or ATTENDANT.—By Swede (middle-aged) to elderly or invalid lady; excellent seamstress; five years' references. L. T., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By a competent German as maid or nurse; middle age; experienced dressmaker. 92 7th St.

MAID.—English; accustomed to traveling. B. Z. N., Room 346 Plaza Hotel.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; thoroughly understands her business. McGregor, 108 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as laundress, other as chambermaid; in private family; first-class city reference. E. S., 860 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; first-class references. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference; city or country. 339 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; best city reference. Mrs. Burens, 326 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent references. 222 East 71st St., parlor floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal references. 848 7th Av.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire care from birth; city or country; city references. M. B., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—A Protestant German; ten years' experience with children; three years' references; city or country. M. Ruban, 77 East 110th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By refined, first-class North German from Hanover; to growing children in a first-class American family; city references. P. F., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady wishes situation for her children's nurse; understands her business thoroughly; speaks French and German; willing and obliging. Call, two days, 342 East 17th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and assist in housework; willing and obliging. 242 East 28th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse; city references. Nurse, 212 West 35th St., second bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid; hotel. 212 West 35th St., second bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By a Norwegian woman; understands dressmaking; good packer and traveler; city references. S. W., 107 West 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent woman; on children's clothes; wants sewing by the day or week; city reference. M. Hopkins, 165 West 19th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By young girl as first-class seamstress and maid in private family. 156 East 88th St., McByrne's bell.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman; good city reference. E., Box 889 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress in a private family; can take butler's place; understands the care of silver and carving; best city references. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress in a not too large private family which would be permanent; city reference. Power's bell, 201 East 74th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl to do waiting and chamberwork or care of children; country preferred. 330 East 27th St., basement.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant, as competent waitress or parlormaid; two years' reference; last employer. 328 East 94th St., first floor.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a small family, or to do chamberwork alone. 735 9th Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best city references. M. F., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By English woman; experienced; small first-class family. Annie, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family in city; wages, $20. N. L., 1,227 Broadway, Wednesday.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—English Protestant; thoroughly experienced; small first-class family. H. E., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent waitress or chambermaid; best reference. 704 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; good reference. Call, two days, at 94 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as experienced waitress; would assist with chamberwork. A. Quincy, 856 9th Av.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take butler's place. M. N., 106 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a Jewish family. 1,208 3d Av., care of Mrs. Byrne.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing done home; sunny, open-air drying; care taken of clothes; good ironer. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

WASHING.—By experienced laundress; take home family washing; terms reasonable; reference. 226 West 67th St., second floor.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wishes washing to take home, or office cleaning. Kerwin, 163 East 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Governesses.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WITH SUPERIOR qualifications and pleasant methods is open to morning engagement; thorough instruction in English branches from kindergarten to college preparation; has taught six years in a prominent city family to whom she refers; also other patrons; German and piano with general instruction, or separately. American, Box 301 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss lady, diplomée, afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches; French, German, music, and drawing; highest references. Geneva, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

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A—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Position desired by one who is qualified for such work; references. K. E. J., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By highly respected, well-educ

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Better Speculative Demand and Higher Prices.

FOREIGN BUYING AND LOCAL COVERING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Quiet—Cotton Active—Coffee Quiet.

There was more interest shown in grain, and prices advanced, with the West and on free covering by local shorts, while foreign houses bought to a considerable extent, and the feeling at the close was generally firm. Provisions were quiet, and held at steadier prices. Cotton was active and higher, on poor crop reports. Coffee was lower and quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	64½@	..	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @	24¼	
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅜@	..	
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.15 @	$3.25	
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @	3.25	
Cotton, midding uplands	7-16@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20	
Pork, mess	9.50 @	9.75	
Lard, Western steam	6.17½@	..	
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½@	22	
Sugar, granulated	4¼@	4 9-16	
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..	
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7⅜@	8⅜	
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..	
Copper, lake	12.00 @	12.25	
Lead	3.32½@	3.35	

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm, and advanced ⅞@1c on better cables, foreign buying, firmer West, and local covering; reacted ¼@⅝c with the West, and on Bradstreet's report of the visible; rallying on free local covering, and following the late strength at the West, with the close firm at the top prices of the day, or 1⅜@1⅝c advance, and trading more active. Spot was advanced 1½c, and checked demand; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ¼c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 64c. Clearances hence, 135,566 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 138,903 bushels; receipts, 222,175 bushels at Atlantic ports, 239,704 bushels; in the interior, 1,012,300 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet, and followed wheat in its variations, closing steady at ⅛c advance....Spot was firmer and in light demand; sales, 58,000 bushels, including 48,000 bushels No. 2, at 2¼@2⅜c on October, free on board, afloat, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 white at 37¾c, elevator.... Receipts, 146,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 259,732 bushels; in the interior, 465,589 bushels....Clearances hence, 199,454 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 215,678 bushels.

OATS—Contracts made a gain of ¼c, but trading was very slow and prices were influenced by other cereals....Spot were quiet and hardly changed in price....Sales, 36,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27¾c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 26c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24½c; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c, easier; track white, 25@32c for choice....Receipts, 24,000 bushels; exports, 5,071 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	.....	.. @..	63½
October	.....	.. @..	63⅝
December	2,025,000	64 @65½	65½
February	30,000	67½@67⅝	67⅝
March	35,000	67⅝@68⅜	68⅜
May	960,000	67¾@69	69
Total	3,050,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	50,000	37⅝@37¾	37¾
October	85,000	37¼@37⅜	37⅜
December	.....	.. @..	36
May	310,000	35 @35¼	35¼
Total	445,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	20,000	23⅞@24⅛	24⅛
October	.....	.. @..	24
December	35,000	24⅛@24½	24½
May	.....	.. @..	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October	.....	.. @..	25¾
Total	55,000		

FLOUR—There was a better demand and a firmer feeling with wheat, with the day's trading more satisfactory; sales, 19,300 bbls, including of City Mills 3,700 bbls patents and 3,350 bbls clears at quotations, 1,000 sacks bakers' extra at $2.60, 300 bbls supers at $2.25, 700 sacks low Winters at $2.50, 600 bbls Spring straights at $3.35, 300 bbls clears at $3.05@$3.10, 4,500 bbls patents at $3.55@$3.60, 300 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.60, 2,900 bbls straights at $3.15@$3.30, 750 bbls clear at $2.80@$3.20, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.80, 1,250 sacks fine at $2.10, and 900 bbls Michigan at $3.35. Arrivals, 7,200 bbls and 13,072 sacks; exports, 1,800 bbls and 10,407 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 12,207 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.20@ 3.25
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.35
Patents	3.30@ 3.40
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	3.75@ 4.00
City extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	..@ 3.10
City fine	..@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	..
Supers	2.00@	$2.25@
No. 2	2.25@	..@2.50
No. 1	2.40@2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.80@ 3.10
Straights	3.00@3.20	3.15@ 3.35
Patents	3.20@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.50@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Active and steady; sales, 1,100 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.55; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; grits, do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 79c; fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Demand light at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46@47c; Western, 44@45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; sales, 550 bags at $1.90@$2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@77½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@55c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The mills are opening slowly. In Texas, about 25 per cent. of the usual crushing at this time is under way. None of the mills in Alabama or the Carolinas are as yet open, although a few in the former will probably begin business this week. It can hardly be expected that the mills will be in general operation before the middle of October, or that a material supply of new oil will be upon the market before the 1st of November. With all of this delay on the new crop, the old oil does not appear helped in the least, except possibly in the consideration that it does not go lower. All export markets continue slack on wants here. Good off-grade yellow is quoted at 26@26¼c, and prime yellow at 26¾@27c. COCOANUT OIL was quiet and steady; Ceylon quoted at 4⅞@5c. PALM OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands; Lagos at 5@5¼c; prime red at 4⅝@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand; 50@51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—The only quotation on Oil Exchanges here and at Oil City to-day was $1.21½; Standard pride, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The lower range of hogs and their rather full supplies tended to work against a disposition to strengthen the prices of the products. However, a moderate advance, or of 5c to 10c on pork, in part of 2½ points on lard, and 2½@5 points on bacon, was made. The better course of grain had some influence, while there was more of trading in cash stuff. The speculation was dull. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 27,000 head.

LARD—Was rather easy at the West, but closed steady on early months, and 2½ points higher on January, with the firmness for grain. Trading was slack. At the West September closed at 5.77c, nominal; October was at 5.75@5.77½c, closing at 5.77½c bid; January at 5.77½@5.82½c, closing at 5.82½c; May closed at 5.97c, nominal. Here there was a steady cash demand from the refiners, with 500 tcs sold at 6.17c, closing at 6.17½c. City steam was easy; sales of 50 tcs at 6c, and 100 tcs, iron-bound pkgs, on private terms. Options—No sales. October closed at 6.17c. Refined was in moderate demand, with sale of 250 tcs on private terms; Continent quoted at 6.70c and South America at 7c. Compound lard was quiet, with 4¼@5c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—Larger supplies of pork held the market down against the influence of firmer grain. There was little speculative animation. There was a decline of 5c, followed by a recovery of 10@12c. At the West, September closed at $7.92; October was at $7.87½ to $7.97½ bid, closing at $7.97½ bid; January at $9.35@$9.47½ bid, closing at $9.47½ bid; May at $9.62½@$9.72½, closing at $9.72½; November closed at $8.05, nominal; December at $8.15, nominal. There was an easy market, with moderate export demands; sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$9.75; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—Was on the short-rib trading at the West 2½@5 points lower, but recovered 5 points, closing steady, with September at 5.05c, nominal; October was at 4.95@5.05c, closing at 5.05c; January at 4.82½@4.87½c, closing at 4.87½c.

CUTMEATS—There was a firmer line of prices for shoulders and desirable lots of hams, while bellies were held steady. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6⅜c; 500 pickled shoulders at 6c, and 400 pickled hams at 9@9¼c; city-pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝@6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Export business continued fair in order to get supplies forward before the date of the expiration of the new inspection order. Sales were 400 tcs and 600 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Had some attention at inside prices. Sales of 150 bbls at $15, cost and freight, here. Quoted at $14.50 at the West, and $15@$15.50 here.

HIDES—Were at steady prices, with fair demand. Receipts at the West, 43,038 head; same time last year, 36,598 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; active; 5@10c lower; $3.30@$4.30; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,136 head; active; strong to 5c higher; $3.65@$4.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,682 head; steady; $3.50@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened 10c lower; $3.70@$4. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.25@$4.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 720 head; $3.60@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; weak; $3.85@$4.15. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $4@$4.25. Quotations here were 5¾c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The best bid for city, in hhds, was 4¼c, and the melters, in instances, were accepting that price. The demands were moderate only. Sales of 100 hhds city at 4¼c. For country made inquiries were light. Sales of 50,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅝@4¾c. For Australian, 5¼c was a nominal price.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demands continued slack from all sources, and 6c was regarded as a nominal price. For lard stearine 7c was bid for Western, with offers to sell at 7¼c. For oleo oil sales of 200 tcs Armour extra, at Rotterdam, at 45@45 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were without life, and closed steady, at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, with light local selling and absence of demand. Havre was steady and unchanged, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull, but steady, at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 200 bags Central American on private terms....Option Sales —Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—September, 250 bags at 15.35c; October, 1,000 bags at 15.15c; December, 1,750 bags at 14.80c; March, 1,500 bags at 14.30c, 1,500 bags at 14.35c; total, 6,000 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for September; 115 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for October. Total for day, 7,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	11.90@12.00
February	14.45@14.55	11.80@11.90
March	14.30@14.35	11.75@11.80
April	14.00@14.10	11.70@11.80
May	13.85@13.95	11.65@11.75
September	15.30@15.40	13.95@14.10
October	15.10@15.15	13.35@13.40
November	14.90@14.95	12.60@12.65
December	14.80@14.85	12.15@12.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	260,090
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,508
Total stock in New-York to-day	250,591
Total stock in Baltimore	55,527
Deliveries yesterday	1,776—53,751
Total stock in New-Orleans	31,768
Deliveries yesterday	457—31,311
	85,062
Total stock in United States	335,653
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 23	129,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 23	91,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 21	22,000
	242,000
Total	577,653
Same time 1894	432,197

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27⅞	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Fajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20¼
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	15 @15¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled through crop reports from the South. The early trading was at a loss of 4 points as influenced by an easier feeling at Liverpool, rallying later on a report from New-Orleans that the heat and worms had caused considerable damage in various sections; the close was steady at 6@9 points advance, with free covering by local shorts. ....Spot was without business and advanced 1-16c.

Middling Gulf	8 11-16
Middling uplands	8 7-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1¾c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
September	8.23@8.25	8.18	8.18	1,900
October	8.24@8.25	8.26	8.12	22,300
November	8.31@8.32	8.33	8.20	15,800
December	8.39@8.40	8.42	8.27	53,700
January	8.46@8.47	8.49	8.34	190,600
February	8.52@8.53	8.53	8.42	5,000
March	8.58@8.59	8.60	8.46	59,600
April	8.64@8.65	8.65	8.54	2,800
May	8.70@8.72	8.71	8.57	2,800
Total				355,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

	S.	S. &M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7219	10897	4568	....	....	....
New-Orleans	3093	8566	6210	....	....	....
Mobile	1429	2154	681	....	....	....
Savannah	5229	4119	8858	....	....	....
Charleston	2810	3285	2206	....	....	....
Wilmington	1333	1516	1021	....	....	....
Norfolk	321	214	934	....	....	....
New-York	..	..	1032	....	....	....
Boston	..	135	45	....	....	....
Philadelphia	269	334	50	....	....	....
West Point	250	49	....	....	....	....
Total	21753	31239	26205	....	....	....
This day last week	11319	16869	16015	15740	12505	17523
This day last year	27516	56025	28946	30530	23065	32796

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very good for fine grades, with values firm.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Fancy grades scarce and a good demand reported at full prices.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅜@4
Ordinary	3½@3⅞	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅛
Good	4⅛@4½	Java	3½@3⅝
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2½@2⅝
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pcl., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran,	65@ 70
Fair	3⅞@4		
Head	6¼@6⅝		

SUGAR—Raw was held higher, and in fair demand. Sales, 31 hhds and 586 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c, and 40,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c....Refined fairly active and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3¼@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½@..

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5	@5	3-16
Cutloaf	5	@5	3-16
Crushed	5	@5	3-16
Powdered	4⅞	@4	13-16
Coarse powdered	4⅞	@4	13-16
Granulated	4⅞	@4	9-16
Fine granulated	4⅞	@4	9-16
Coarse granulated	4⅞	@4	11-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅞	@4	11-16
Confectioners' granulated	4⅞	@4	13-16
Cubes	4⅞	@4	13-16
XXXX powdered	4⅞	@5	1-16
Mold A	4⅞	@4	13-16
Diamond A	4⅛	@4	5-16
Confectioners' A	4¼	@4	7-16
(1) Columbia A	4⅛	@4	5-16
(2) Windsor A	4⅛	@4	5-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4⅛	@4	5-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	3-16@4⅛	
(5) Empire A	4	1-16@4⅛	
No. 6	3	15-16@4⅛	
No. 7	3	13-16@4	
No. 8	3¾	@3	15-16
No. 9	3	11-16@3¾	
No. 10	3⅝	@3	13-16
No. 11	3	9-16@3¾	
No. 12	3½	@3	11-16
No. 13	..	@3	5-16
No. 14	..	@3	3-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 1,181 bbls; peas, 6,050 bushels. Exports: Beans, 629 bbls; peas, 756 bbls. Imports, 1,108 bags. New State beans begin to absorb a large part of the trade, which is still quite moderate for the season of year. A lot of choice marrow sold to jobbers to-day at $1.70; exporters have cleaned up the choice red kidney about as fast as received, and $1.65 is the price for this week's steamer—they will be lower shortly. Medium are not plenty as yet, and generally sell at $1.55, but pea are quieter and rather easy. Old small white beans have dull sale, and best lots do not exceed $1.45. Old marrow about steady, but not moving at all freely, and $1.60 is top price for best marks. Old reds offering down to $1.35 without attracting much attention. There is still considerable stock unsold. Turtle soup in light supply, in few hands, and firmly held. White kidney and yellow eye have fallen 10c during the week. No many Limas left, but scarcely any call for them. The market for foreign beans is in poor shape. It is thought that 15,000 to 20,000 bags are still in store, and there is exceedingly limited trade. Prices almost nominal. Green peas work out slowly a rather easy prices. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, marrow, 1894, $1.55@$1.60; do, pea, 1895, $1.50; do, medium, 1895, $1.50@$1.55; do, pea and medium, 1894, $1.45; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.60@$1.65; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.35; do, white kidney and yellow eye, 1894, $2; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, Lima, California, 1894, $3.20@$3.25; do, foreign, marrow, 1894, $1.40@$1.45; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40@$1.45; do, foreign, pea and medium, 1894, $1.25@$1.35; green peas, bbls, 95c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, 85@90c.

BUTTER—Fancy fresh creamery holds firm at 22c, with a little more cautious buying. Receipts are quite liberal, but still moderate of top grades. Under grades are in good supply and irregular as to prices.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	21½@22
Creamery, Western, extras	@22
Creamery, Western, firsts	18½@20½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	@..
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @18
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @18
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	11¾@12
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11 @11¼
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½
Western dairy and factory, old	8 @10

CHEESE—Light receipts and favorable interior markets lead to a firm holding here for fancy stock, though rather a light trade is in progress. Inferior stock is quiet and freely offered.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7⅜@7½
State, full cream, large, colored, choice	7¼@7⅜
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7⅜@7½
State, full cream, large, white, choice	7⅛@7¼
State, full cream, large, good to prime	6¾@7
State, full cream, large, common to fair	5½@6¼
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¾@8⅞
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8¾@8⅞
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce	7½@8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5 @6
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5¼@5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@4½
State, part skims, common	2½@3
State, full skims	@2

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy lots of red table apples have been scarce and firm, but the market has been burdened with a liberal supply of hard late sorts and medium and lower grades of Fall fruit, for which prices have declined under a very dull trade. Fancy pears of desirable kind have met fair demand at well-sustained prices; offerings have been largely of ripe or overripe or otherwise defective, and for all such we have had a poor market at weak prices. Peaches became plenty late last week, and prices fell materially without a clearance, but this week choice goods have made a partial recovery and closed steady, though a good deal of specked and poor fruit is still going very low. Delaware grapes firm under light offerings; choice lots of other kinds are moving fairly, but at easy prices, and there is much poor stock affected by heat dragging at low figures. Quinces in light supply, but quiet. Plums wanted. Cranberries have been in large receipt, accumulating, very dull, and almost nominal; better trade hoped for with settled cool weather. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, fancy, per barrel, $2.50@$2.75; do, Gravenstein, $1.75@$2.25; do, King, $1.50@$2; do, twenty-ounce, $1@$1.50; do, Blush, $1.25@$1.62; do, Fall Pippin, $1@$1.50; do, Winter kinds, $1@$1.50; do, all sorts inferior, 40@75c; pears, Bartlett, $2@$4; do, per keg, $1.25@$2; do, Boston, boxes, $1.50@$2; do, Seckel, per barrel, $2@$3.50; Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; Beurre Clairgeau $1.50@$3; Beurre d'Anjou, $1.50@$2; Sheldon, $1.50@$2; peaches, Jersey, fair to fancy, per basket, 65c@$1.25; do, inferior, 30@50c; do, Western Maryland, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 60c@$1.25; plums, per 10-lb basket, 40@60c; quinces, per barrel, $2@$2.50; grapes, State Delaware, per small basket, 16@18c; Niagara, 8@12c; other white, 7@10c; Concord, 7@8c; do, up-river Delaware, cases, $1.25@$1.50; do, white, 40@75c; Concord, 50@65c; do, 8-lb baskets, 12@14c; do, small baskets, 7@7½c; watermelons, per 100, $5@$22; muskmelons, per barrel, $1@$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, as to size and color, per barrel, $5@$6; do, per crate, $1.75@$2. DRIED—Receipts for week, 13,808 pkgs; exports, 4,190 pks. Evaporated apples have arrived more freely, and prices have settled still lower, but at the decline the feeling is perhaps a shade steadier. Exporters are buying prime apples to fill their contracts at 5@5¼c, and the choice and fancy grades job at 5½@6¼c. It is very hard to get any one interested in stock below prime, and quite a number of these lots are practically unsalable at present. Sun-dried sliced apples are slow and weak; pretty decent stock is selling at 2¾@3c, while some ordinary fruit has gone at 2¼@2½c. Shippers would pay 3¼c, possibly ⅛@¼c more, for choice heavy packed Southwestern quarters. Last sales of chops at 1¾c. Cores and skins generally held at 1c, with buyers talking ⅛@¼c. Very little movement in peaches. Raspberries steady. Huckleberries weaker. Choice dry cherries scarce and firm; wet stock slow. A good lot of new blackberries sold at 3¾c, in bags. Apricots and prunes steady. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, choice to fancy, 5½@6½c; do, common to prime, 4@5¼c; do, evaporated, 1894, 4@6¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2½@4c; do, coarse cut, 2¼@3¼c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ¼@1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 6¾@7½c; do, Georgia, 5¼@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 17c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, 8@9½c; huckleberries, 7@7¼c; blackberries, 3⅜@3¾c; apricots, 9@11c; prunes, 4@8c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Twenty car loads arrived yesterday and to-day. There was a strong demand for good fat stock of all kinds, and the market was higher and closed firm. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11½@12c; Spring chickens, 10@12c; old roosters, 7c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, 20@25c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 5,529 pkgs. We had a dull and declining market for Western poultry up to the close of the last week. Chickens and young turkeys showed the greatest depression, but fowls, though not plenty, were dragged down in sympathy. Chickens fell to 9c for prime scalded, and 9@10c for dry-picked; fowls dropped to 9@9½c, and many lots, mostly of chickens, became poor and had to go much lower. This week the market has been quiet, and chickens have made no general improvement, but for choice, fresh goods, the market closes a shade firmer, and fowls have recovered slightly. Spring turkeys are overplenty, generally inferior and greatly neglected. Spring ducks and geese are easier. We quote: Turkeys, old, 10@12c; do, young, 46@10c; fowls, 9@10c; old cocks, 5c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 10@17c; do, Western, dry-picked, 6@10c; scalded, 8@9c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 14@14½c; do, Western, 7@10c; Eastern geese, 14@15c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Receipts here have been light of all fresh game, and most lots have arrived more or less out of order; for such there is no certain value. There has been little demand even for sound lots, and values are at present almost nominal. A better market is expected with settled cool weather. We quote for sound stock: Woodcock, per pair, $1@$1.25; partridges, near-by, $1@$1.25; do, Western, fresh, 75c; do, frozen, 50@75c. Grouse—Western, 75c@$1; grass plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2; small, yellow leg snipe, 75c; sand snipe, 30@40c; reed birds, 40@50c. Quail—Frozen, $2.25@$2.50. Venison, per lb, 16@20c.

HAY AND STRAW—Dry weather in the country has caused an early feeding of hay to stock, and country holders are firm in their views of value. Shipments this way have been moderate. But trade here has been very dull, and prices have been sustained with difficulty. Straw firm. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 85@90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@85c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts a shade higher in the South, but jobbing prices here are unchanged. We quote: Hand-picked, fancy, 4¼@4⅝c per lb; Spanish shelled, No. 1, 6¼@6½c; Virginia shelled, No. 1, 5¼@5½c. Few New-York chestnuts selling in small way at $10@$11 per bushel, and hickory nuts at $2.50@$3. Ginseng a little more plenty; prices range $2.60@$3.50 per lb, as to size and cleanness. Beeswax quiet at 28c for prime Southern.

EGGS—Cooler weather gives a firmer tone, with the offerings irregular in quality, and fancy still in moderate supply.

State, country marks, per doz	16½@	17½
Pennsylvania, country marks	16½@	17
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	16½@	..
Western, northerly sections, good quality	16 @	..
Western, central sections, prime	16 @	..
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	15½@	..
Western, refrigerator, prime	15 @	15½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	$4.00 @	$4.50
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.30 @	3.75
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00 @	3.30
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.25 @	2.70
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.50 @	3.25
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50 @	2.50

VEGETABLES—Potatoes plentiful and weak, with a quiet trade. Onions in good supply, slow of sale, and easy.

Cauliflowers

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Somewhat on Rumors of Gold Exports.

A NARROW AND PROFESSIONAL MARKET

The Grangers Lead the Decline, Although Final Losses Were Small —Rock Island's Strength— Sugar Active and Lower.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Speculation to-day was confined almost exclusively to professional operators. The market was narrow, the volume of business being smaller than on any other day for several weeks. During the morning prices were fairly firm, but intimations that gold would be shipped on Thursday induced selling, which resulted in concessions throughout the list. The net losses, however, were not large, and the closing quotations indicated a return of strength.

If gold shipments are made they will be to the Continent, rather than to England, the exchange situation between the Continent and England being such that there may possibly be a profit in the triangular operation, although to reap it the gold shipped must be of good weight. The fact is, however, that the gold in the Treasury available for shipment is of the minimum weight allowable, and it is a grave question if it will meet the requirements of the exporter. The amount spoken of as likely to go is $1,000,000. There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day $200,000 for shipment to Canada, the funds being required for the movement of crops in the Dominion.

The decline in the railway list was led by the Grangers, the net losses being 1¼ in Burlington, 1 in St. Paul, ⅞ in Northwestern, ¾ in Atchison, and ⅝ in Rock Island. The last named stock was notably strong until the late trading on a rumor that the coming dividend is to be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Louisville and Nashville, and Kansas and Texas preferred each lost a point, but the declines in the remainder of the active list were only fractional. The coal stocks were inclined to heaviness, although there was an entire absence of unfavorable news concerning them.

Sugar led the speculation in the industrials, and it scored a net loss of 2¼ points on sales of more than 54,000 shares. Mr. H. O. Havemeyer is on his way home from Europe, and traders argue that, being out of the stock, the prevailing price will not prove attractive to him. Chicago Gas, Distillers and General Electric lost fractions in sympathy with the decline in sugar. Tennessee Coal and Iron on relatively small sales closed a point lower than yesterday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in slightly better demand and showed a firmer tendency. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was not active, although some choice names were offered. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $109,549,916; balances, $8,212,367; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $308,449.

Money in London, ¼ per cent; short bills, ⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 11-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.80½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88@4.88¼ for 60-day bills, $4.89@4.89¼ for demand, $4.89[illegible]4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87@4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long, and 5.16⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$65,554,156
Imports for the same period....	23,323,848
Net exports	$42,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894....	66,208,194
Net exports to date, 1893....	13,241,865
Net exports to date, 1892....	52,145,100

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf.	¾
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol.	1½
Norfolk & Western pf.	⅞
Rio Grande Western pf.	2
United States Leather pf.	¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1¼

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	2
American Sugar Ref.	2½
American Tobacco	¾
Atchison, Topeka & S. F., all in. pd.	¾
Canada Southern	1⅜
Chicago Gas	⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	⅞
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	1⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜
Louisville & Nashville	1
Missouri Pacific	⅞
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	1
National Lead	⅞
New-Jersey Central	1½
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	¾
Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Philadelphia & Reading	⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1
United States Cordage pf., all in. pd.	⅝
Wabash pf.	⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Kansas Pacific con., t. r.	1½
Mo., Kansas & East. 1st.	1⅝
Omaha & St. Louis, 1st, t. r.	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	1½
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r.	1¼

DECLINED.

Atlantic & Pac, inc	1
Col. Midland 4s, t. r.	1
Mo., Kansas & Texas 2d.	1½
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	1
Oregon Improvement con.	1
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $4,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112½
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾
4s, c., 1925	122½	122¾
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	116⅛
5s, c., 1904	115⅝	116⅛
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State bonds, $6,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 90¼.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week ended yesterday were valued at $7,728,898, against $6,275,506 in the preceding week, and $6,861,471 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $247,372,915, against $267,875,238 corresponding period last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149	149	149	149	147	150	20
American Cotton Oil	22¾	22¾	20½	21	20¾	21	1,320
American Cotton Oil pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	69	72	120
American Express	115	115	114⅝	114⅝	113½	115	44
*American Sugar Refining	109⅝	109½	106⅜	107	107	107⅛	54,635
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100½	101	100½	101	100¾	102	220
American Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	93	96	50
American Tobacco	100½	101½	99¾	100	99⅞	100	6,870
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	23½	23½	22⅝	23	22¾	22⅞	8,141
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	33	33½	700
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	54½	54½	54¼	54¾	460
Canadian Pacific	59¼	59½	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	59	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾	360
Chicago Gas	71½	71⅝	69⅞	70⅜	70⅜	70½	21,258
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	103	103	103	103	103	104	21
Chicago & Northwestern	105¾	105¾	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	105	2,210
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	148	148	148	148	147	148¾	230
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	87¼	87⅜	86	86¼	86¼	86¾	13,620
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47	47	46½	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	1,875
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	78¼	78⅝	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅜	21,905
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¼	130	200
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	80⅛	80⅜	79½	79¼	79⅛	79¼	20,730
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	167	167	167	165	..	42
Columbus & Hocking Coal.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4	4½	20
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo.	24¼	24⅜	24	24⅛	24¼	24¾	400
Consolidated Gas Company	144	144	142¾	143¾	142	144	111
Delaware & Hudson	132¾	132¾	131½	131⅝	131½	132	1,910
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17	17½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	54	54	53½	53½	53¼	53⅝	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21½	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	21¼	21¼	17,945
General Electric	39½	40⅛	38¼	38⅜	38⅝	38¾	10,805
Illinois Central	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	102½	103½	100
Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	10½	10⅞	250
Iowa Central pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	34½	35¼	150
Kanawha & Michigan	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8½	9¼	100
Laclede Gas	20	20¼	20	20¼	20½	20½	410
Lake Erie & Western	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	..	..	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78	78	78	78	..	..	400
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	150	151	230
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	21	21⅜	21	21	20¾	21¼	1,465
Louisville & Nashville	64½	64¼	63¾	63¾	63½	64	950
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅝	10	9¾	10	9¾	10	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	28¾	28⅝	300
Manhattan Consolidated	112½	112⅞	111½	111½	111¼	112⅜	980
Minn. & St. Louis	24½	24½	24½	24½	24¾	25¼	25
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86	86	86	87	225
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59½	60½	150
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69	69	70	100
Missouri Pacific	39¼	39½	38⅜	38⅜	38¾	38¾	4,315
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38⅝	38⅝	37⅜	37⅜	37¾	38	2,025
Morris & Essex	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	168	170	40
*National Lead Company	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36¼	4,315
*National Lead Company pf.	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	92	92½	310
National Linseed Oil	25½	25½	25	25	24	26	750
New-Jersey Central	114¼	114¼	112	112	112	112¾	1,080
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	56	56	56	56	51	55½	30
N. Y. & N. H. rights	10	10	10	10	..	..	82
N. Y. & N. H. bond rights.	9	9	9	9	..	..	2
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis.	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	16	17	450
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	13	13	13	13	12¾	12⅞	645
New-York, Sus. & Western.	13	13	13	13	12½	12⅞	140
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	35¾	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35	350
Norfolk & Western	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4	4¼	10
Norfolk & Western pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞	15½	100
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¾	600
Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	310
Northern Pacific pf.	19½	19½	19	19	19	19½	890
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	710
Oregon Improvement	8½	8½	8½	8½	6	10	100
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¼	11½	400
Pacific Mail	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31¾	2,605
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5	5⅞	107
Philadelphia & Reading	20¾	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20	15,300
Pittsburg & Western pf.	32	32	32	32	30	32	10
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis.	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼	19⅝	20	1,233
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	60	60	60	60	59¼	60½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173¾	173¾	173	173	173½	174	310
Rio Grande Western pf.	43¼	43¼	43	43	42½	46	300
St. Louis Southwestern.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	225
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	18	18	18	17⅞	17½	17⅝	370
St. Paul & Omaha.	44	44	43¾	43¾	43⅜	44¼	300
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122½	122¼	122¼	122½	120	122	40
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba.	116½	116½	116½	116½	115	118	35
Southern Pacific	24¼	24½	24	24	24	24½	400
Southern Railway	13½	13⅝	13	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	1,875
Southern Railway pf.	40¼	40¼	39¾	40¼	39¾	40	1,680
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43½	43¾	42⅝	42½	42¼	42¾	7,570
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	100	100	100	100	100	..	25
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12½	1,630
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2½	2½	2½	2½	1¾	2⅜	10
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	5¾	6½	7
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8¾	8⅞	8	8	8	8½	2,638
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16¾	16¾	16	16	16	16¾	520
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	33	33	33	33	32	32¾	350
United States Express	40½	40⅝	47½	48	45	50	79
United States Rubber	40¾	41	40⅜	40⅝	40½	40⅝	600
United States Rubber pf.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	94	94½	6
*United States Leather	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	17	16¾	17	3,110
*United States Leather pf.	85⅞	87⅜	85⅞	86⅜	86	87	2,525
Wabash	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅝	346
Wabash pf.	24½	24½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	24	3,270
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	107	107	106	112	127
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	93	332
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	4,220
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	49⅞	50¼	49⅞	50⅜	49½	50⅜	375
Wisconsin Central	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6½	7	100

Total sales..... 260,346

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Col'n' Oil Co 8s 2,000	113	
2,000	112¾	
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co certfs 1,000	82⅝	
1,000	82¾	
7,000	82½	
10,000	82¼	
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s gen 4s when issued 1,000	82⅞	
3,000	82⅝	
Atch, Top & S Fé adjustment 4s when issued 5,000	57½	
2,000	57⅝	
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co certfs 1st installment paid 5,000	34⅜	
10,000	34½	
10,000	34¼	
24,000	34½	
10,000	34⅜	
20,000	34½	
5,000	34	
10,000	33⅞	
10,000	34	
Atlantic & Pac, inc 1,000	4	
48,000	3½	
15,000	3	
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 5,000	102	
10,000	102½	
Canada So 1st gtd 1,000	111¼	
Ches & Odgen 4½s 9,000	81⅜	
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Denver Div, 4s 5,000	96	
Chic & E Ill gen 5s 1,000	103½	
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000	110½	
5,000	110⅝	
5,000c	111	
6,000	111	
10,000	110¾	
5,000s20F	110⅞	
15,000s20F	110⅝	
Chic, G L & C Co 1st 5,000	93½	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs 4,000	50	
10,000	50¼	
10,000	50⅛	
1,000	50	
5,000	49⅞	
15,000	50	
30,000	49¾	
Chic & Northwestern Regist'd gold 7s 1,000	123	
Chic, R. I & P ext 5s 5,000	106⅛	
5,000	106¼	
1,000	106⅛	
9,000	106	
C, St P, M & O Cons 14,000	127½	
Cin Day & Ir 1st 5s 2,000	105½	
Co Coal & Iron 6s 5,000	87	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 1,000	90½	
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	94½	
Col & Ninth Av 1st 10,000	111¼	
Colorado Mid 4s Trust Co certfs 10,000	29½	
10,000	28¾	
5,000	28⅜	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 2,000	88 -	
Den & Rio G'de 1st 1,000	117	
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 10,000	101½	
5,000	101	
40,000	101½	
6,000	101½	
10,000	101¾	
Eastn Tenn reorgan lien 4-5s 9,000	92	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons gold 5s 5,000	110⅝	
5,000	110½	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 4,000	101¾	
8,000	102	
Gal, Har'g & S'n An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000	93⅝	
5,000	93¾	
Han & St Jo Cons 1,000	120	
Illinois Central Western Line 1st 4s 14,000	103½	
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 10,000	79	
Kans City & Pac 1st 5,000	76¾	
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co certfs 5,000	77¼	
3,000	77¾	
10,000	77⅞	
10,000	78	
L Erie & W 1st 5s 2,000	117½	
L S & M So 2d Coup 3,000	123½	
Lehigh & W B Con Assented 7,000	107⅛	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 6,000	111½	
7,000	111⅜	
Louisville & Nashv, S & N Ala gtd 5s 6,000	99	
L, N A & Chic Cons 5,000	103	
Mil & St Paul 1st, Chic & Mo Riv 5s 1,000	107	
Mil & St Paul 1st, South'n Minn Div 10,000	118½	
Minn & St L 1st 10,000	144	
Minn & St L Con 5s 5,000	103¾	
10,000	103⅝	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 2,000	89⅜	
12,000	89	
500	90	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	68½	
4,000	68	
2,000	67⅜	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000	87	
10,000	87½	
5,000	87¼	
Mo, K & Tex ext 5s 10,000	93⅜	
M & Ohio G M 4s 4,000	65½	
Mo, K & East 1st 9,000	95⅞	
10,000b5	96	
4,000	96¼	
5,000	96¼	
6,000	96⅜	
4,000	96½	
6,000	97	
4,000	97½	
1,000	97	
8,000	97½	
5,000s20F	96½	
N Y Cen 1st Con 2,000	123¼	
N Y Cen Deb 4s 4,000	104	
N Y Elevated 1st 33,000	107½	
N Y, L & Western Construction Mtge 7,000	117¼	
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol, D M & Co certfs Stamped 33,000	78⅛	
2,000	78⅝	
68,000	78⅞	
N Y, Ontario & W Refunding 4s 2,000	93½	
N Y, Out & W Con 5s 1,000	111½	
North Pac 2d Coup 10,000	103½	
5,000	103	
5,000	102¾	
5,000	102½	
North Pac 3d Coup 7,000	72½	
North Pac Cons 5s 1,000	89¼	
4,000	89⅞	
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 2,000	84½	
North Ry of Cal 5s 12,000	94⅜	
Omaha, St L 1st Trust Co certfs 6,000	44	
Oregon Improvmt 1st 5,000	96½	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 16,000	40	
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs 9,000	105⅞	
4,000	105½	
Oreg S L & U N Con 1,000	60⅜	
Trust Co certfs 60,000	61	
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 3,000	104	
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 1,000	36	
Phil & Reading 1st pf, inc 10,000	38⅜	
5,000	38⅝	
5,000	38½	
Phil & Reading Gen 4s Trust Co certfs 10,000	78	
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A 4,000	113½	
Pitts & W'n 1st 3,000	85	
3,000	85½	
Rio Grande Wn 1st 10,000	78⅝	
1,000	78½	
Rome, W & Og Cons 1,000	119¼	
St L & Iron M 5s 2,000	86¼	
St L & Iron M 2d 1,000	104⅜	
St L & S F Con 4s 10,000	54¼	
St L Southw 2d, inc 5,000	39¾	
10,000	40	
12,000	39¾	
St Paul, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 6s 1,000	118	
1,000	119	
San A & Ar Pass 4s 4,000	62⅜	
1,000	63	
5,000	63¼	
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co certfs 4,000	63¼	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 5,000	96⅞	
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	106½	
South'n Ry 1st 5s 2,000	96⅜	
10,000	96½	
20,000	96¾	
8,000	96½	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000	92¼	
Tex & Pac 2d inc 19,000	29¾	
11,000	29⅝	
5,000	29½	
1,000	29⅜	
5,000	29¼	
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs 2,000	74	
U Pac, Col 4½s Trust Receipts 5,000	48	
20,000	48½	
Union Pac 1st, '06 1,000	107½	
Union Pac 1st, '08 5,000	108¼	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 18,000	42	
7,000	42¾	
5,000	42	
9,000	42¼	
U S Cordage 1st Trust Co ctfs 13,000	49¼	
2,000	49⅜	
7,000	49	
U S Leather Co 6s 18,000	114	
Virginia Midl'd G M Guarantee Stamped 5,000	101¾	
Wabash R R 1st 1,000	108⅝	
2,000	108¾	
Wabash R R 2d 5,000	79	
5,000	79¼	
Wabash Deb, Ser B 5,000	33⅜	
West Shore Gtd 4s 4,000	106⅜	
5,000	106⅞	
Registered 5,000	106¼	
1,000c	107	
Wn N Y & Penn, inc 10,000	19⅜	
West'n Pac Bonds 2,000	106½	
Wilkes & East 1st 10,000	93⅞	
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000	61	

Total sales..... $1,580,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in whi ch there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus.	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	64	67½
American Coal	100	..
American District Tel.	35	40
American Tobacco pf.	105	110
At. & Pacific	1	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	64	65½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & Ohio Illinois pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	103	..
Brunswick Company	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	53	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	19½	20
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	50	52
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	6½	6⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	39¼	39⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	..	100
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
Delaware, Lack. & West	168½	170½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	54
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7⅜
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	100½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	34	37
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	57	..
Flint & P. M.	16½	17½
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	48
Great Northern pf.	124	128
G. B. & W., t. r.	¼	⅝
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Steel Company	74½	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19½	20½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas pf.	85	87
Long Island	85	87
L., St. Louis & T.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal, R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	6	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	65
Mexican Central	12½	14
Mexican National ctfs.	2¼	2¾
Michigan Central	101	102
Mo., Kansas & Texas	18	18⅛
Mobile & Ohio	23½	24½
N. C. & St. L.	70	90
National Starch	7	7½
National Starch 1st pf.	50	60
National Starch 2d pf.	..	30
New Central C.	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	33½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	25	28
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	8	15
Ontario Mining	9¼	10½
Ore. Railway & Nav.	22	28
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & Eastern.	8½	10
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	47¾	..
P., F. W. & C.	165	..
P., F. W. & C., sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Quicksilver pf.	15	19
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western.	18	19
Rome, W. & O.	116¼	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	32	33½
Silver bullion ctfs.	67	67¼
Southern Cotton Oil.	..	45
Twin City Rights.	28	..
Twin City Rights pf.	100	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust.	..	10
Toledo & Ohio Central.	39	49
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	78	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	9	10
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
Union Pacific	14⅝	15⅜
Utica & B. River.	150	..
Virginia Midland	25	..
*Western Union Beef.	9	9¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	109⅝	109⅝	106½	106½	20,440
Am. Cot. Oil.	22¾	22¾	22	22	70
Am. Tob	101½	101½	100	100	90
A., T. & S. F.	23¼	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	4,130
Ark. C. Imp.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	140
Chi. Gas	71½	71⅝	69⅞	70⅜	5,640
Chi., R. I & P.	80½	80½	79⅛	79⅝	4,420
Chi., B. & Q.	87⅝	87½	86	86⅛	10,570
C., M. & St. P.	78½	78½	77¼	77¼	14,520
Cen. of N. J.	113	113	113	113	10
Chi. & N. W.	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	90
Dist. & C. F.	21⅜	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	3,760
Gen. Electric.	39¾	40¼	38¾	38¾

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

$2,000,000

Lehigh & New York RR. Co

First Mortgage Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1945.

Interest payable March 1 and September 1.

PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD

of the present standard of weight and fineness.

Guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. of Pennsylvania

BY INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS.

Coupon Bonds, of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of principal.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee of the Mortgage.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage, at the rate of about **$18,000** per mile on the road formerly known as the Southern Central Railroad of New-York, now reorganized as the Lehigh and New-York Railroad Company. This road is **115.65** miles long, with **26.33** miles of sidings, and runs from the Pennsylvania State line, where it connects with the Lehigh Valley system, through Auburn, N. Y., to North Fair Haven, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, furnishing for that system a lake outlet.

The mortgage covers not only the road and terminal property, but it is agreed that the proceeds of **$350,000** of the bonds shall be expended for equipment, to be included under the mortgage, with the approval of our experts.

The road is an old one, and has been in the hands of receivers for many years. The average gross earnings for a number of years past have been between **$450,000** and **$550,000** per annum, which would indicate a net earning of at least double the interest on these bonds.

The foreclosure sale took place last month, and all the old indebtedness of the Company was wiped out under the reorganization. The **$2,000,000** of bonds referred to above are a first and only mortgage on the entire property.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS FOR SALE AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

The subscription books will be opened at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, September 25th, 1895, and closed at 3 P. M. on the same day, or earlier, at our pleasure.

The right is reserved to reject any subscriptions or to allot less than the amount subscribed for.

AT THE PRICE NAMED THE BONDS WILL NET 4⅝ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT, AND WE CONSIDER THEM A SAFE AND DESIRABLE SECURITY.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THE LOAN ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

VERMILYE & COMPANY,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

To the 1st Mtge. Bondholders:

Nearly $8,000,000 of the total issue of $9,000,000 of the 1st mortgage bonds having been deposited with the bondholders' committee, notice is hereby given that any bonds not deposited in accordance with the bondholders' agreement with the **CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.**, 18 Wall St., on or before October 10, 1895, will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $20 per bond.

By order of the committee.
OTTO T. BANNARD, Secretary.
New-York, September 14, 1895.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Sept. 17th, 1895.
Statement of unclaimed dividends and deposits:
Unclaimed dividends, none.
Unclaimed deposits as follows:
Nov. 3, 1883, People's Telephone Co., New-York.....$127.59
Feb. 27, 1885, L. May, assignee, New-York. 57.46
Oct. 5, 1886, Norwich Mining Co., New-York..... 441.19
Aug. 11, 1887, H. S. Ives & Co..... 295.55
Sept. 11, 1888, Hunter & Gould..... 51.72
Beverley C. Duer, Cashier of the above-named bank, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of all deposits made with said bank, and dividends declared upon its stock which, at this date, have remained unclaimed for five years next preceding, amounting to $50 or over, to the best of his knowledge and belief. B. C. DUER.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1895. HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public N. Y. Co

Financial.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Boston, } September 17th, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that on October 1st, A. D. 1895, the undersigned will redeem certificates representing Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, deposited for their account with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York, or with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, and entitling the holders to receive par and interest for the bonds so deposited, on surrender of such certificates. The certificates must be presented at the office of the Trust Company issuing the same, to wit, those issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY at its office, corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, New-York City, and those issued by the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY at its office in the Ames Building, Boston.

No interest will be allowed after October 1, 1895.

Signed,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
HENRY W. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Reorganization Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000,
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building,)
New-York, Sept. 21, 1895.
Coupons due Oct. 1 from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. of 1938.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 6.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 5s.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds, ext. 5 per cent.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. (San Joaquin br.) 6.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge. 7.
New-York, Texas & Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due Oct. 1, 1895, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central General 4 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures. 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 4 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, held this day,
A Dividend of ONE and ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. per share was declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at the opening of business on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Sept. 30, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend.
The transfer books will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895. CHARLES E. WARREN,
New-York, Sept. 24, 1895. Secretary.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
57 Duane St., New-York,
Sept. 23, 1895.
42D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable November 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened November 2 at 10 A. M.
JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Pacific Coal Company, held September 20, 1895, it was resolved to declare a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the office of the company at Fort Worth, Texas, on October 20, 1895.
The transfer books of the capital stock will close on September 30 at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on October 21 at 10 o'clock A. M.
TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 9th, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE BONDS.
Mississippi River Bridge Company first mortgage bonds.
Rochester Railway Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing Oct. 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 24th Sept., 1895.
For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th of October.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Sept. 21, '95.
The coupons due Oct. 1, 1895 on the Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity as follows:
On the TENNESSEE DIVISION BONDS at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
On the ALICE FURNACE COMPANY BONDS, at the Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
On the EUREKA BONDS at the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2 Per Cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 12 M., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1, 1895. BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
New-York, Sept. 10, 1895. Transfer Agents.

NOTICE.
The coupon due October 1st, 1895, upon the General Mortgage Bonds of the WESTERN N. Y. AND PENN. RAILWAY CO. will be paid on that date upon presentation at this office.
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
18 Wall St., New-York.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5S GOLD BONDS. The Central Trust Co. of New-York will pay the Jan. 1st, 1895, coupon on above-mentioned bonds at their office on Sept. 27th, 1805.
H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.
JOS. GASKELL, WILLIAM L. BULL,
Secretary. President.

It Stands to Reason

that a high class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having real estate to sell would want to reach. Investors, operators, speculators—all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of referee.)
$648 Manhattan R'y Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bd. Certfs.
(By order of executors.)
$1,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$1,000 Christopher & 10th St. R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1898.
$100 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Bd., 1922.
1 sh. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R.
1 sh. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. R. R.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
2 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
2 shs. Lincoln Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
2 shs. Erie & Kalamazoo R. R.
5 shs. Norfolk & Southern R. R.
1 sh. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
$4,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Consld. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1921.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
400 shs. Madison Square Garden Co.
$3,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. Mtge. Bds., (hypd.)
$7,000 Kinderhook & Hudson River R. R. Co. 4st Mtge. Bds. (hypd.)
50 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
$23,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921.
50 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
62 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank
80 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. prefd. (hypd.)
$4,000 Homer Water Works, Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905, Jan'y, 1894, Coups. on, (hypd.)
$1,500 Adams Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1905, Jan'y, 1894, Coups. on, (hypd.)
$5,000 Rochester Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1907, Sept., 1898, Coups. on, (hypd.)
$1,000 Menominee Water Works Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1915, with $37.50 Certf. of Indbt., (hypd.)
20 shs. Electric Engineering & Supply Co. (hypd.)
$4,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911, Apl., 1894, Coups. on, (hypd.)
$7,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1909, Decr., 1893, Coups. on, (hypd.)
$4,000 Beaver Dam Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1908, with $240 Certf. of Indbt., (hypd.)
$4,000 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907, Jan'y, 1894, Coups. on, (hypd.)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York et al., vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., et al.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.
Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the thirty-first day of August, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the petition of its receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as SOLE continuing receiver of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway, in said city, sell at public auction, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, without recourse upon the receivership, all my right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, as such receiver, and all the right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in and to the following claim, to wit:
Claim of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, for the principal sum of one million two-hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($1,218,405.29) alleged to be due for money advanced by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, set out and claimed in a suit brought January 5th, 1893, by F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, then receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of the State and County of New-York, against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and thereafter removed from said State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, and still pending and undetermined in said last named court.
The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the Court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale, and no bid of less amount than five thousand ($5,000) dollars will be accepted.
The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said claim will be required to pay at once to the undersigned receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum bid by him. If any bids should be rejected by the Court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the Court, and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale, and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the Court may direct.
For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in the claim to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, September 3d, 1895.
SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.

NO EXCISE LAW IN SWITZERLAND

Beer Gardens and Cafes Are Kept Open Sundays and as Late as Proprietors Wish.

L. Vogel, Secretary of the Swiss Legation at Washington, who is at the Holland House in this city, spoke to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday about the excise question and the regulation of saloons, as considered by the people of his native country.

"This question," he said, "which is causing you New-Yorkers so much trouble and anxiety just now has never attained such a degree of importance in Switzerland. The saloons there—or, rather, the beer gardens and cafés, which take the place of your saloons—are wide open all Sunday. No one thinks of closing them. No one wants them closed. The people can drink on Sunday as much as they please, or, at least, as much as any other day.

"In fact, as soon as a man comes from the kirche, with his wife and children, he makes a direct line for the nearest beer garden and orders big glasses for himself and wife and small ones for the children, just as naturally and openly as he slipped his few centimes into the collection plate a few moments before.

"As for week days! Well, the drinking places are open all night, or part of the night, according to the tastes of the customers and the wishes of the proprietor. The police never interfere. There is no law requiring them to close at a certain hour.

"In Berne, for instance, the capital of Switzerland, if you walk through the main streets at midnight you will find half the saloons closed and half open. Sometimes, just as a proprietor is putting up his shutters, a band of students or a jolly family party will come and induce him to take them down again and light the gas and serve up the beer or the schnapps as merrily as ever. The host does it because he knows it is worth his while, and for no other reason. He can go on doing it all night if he likes.

"No, I never remember any trouble in our happy little Switzerland over the excise question, though I believe there was once some slight agitation in Zurich, when a few straight-laced persons got together and tried to get up a petition to close the cafés by 1 o'clock in the morning. But it came to nothing, and the Zurichers may still drink when they like and as much as they like.

"The question of Sunday closing has never to my knowledge been considered, or even mentioned, in the House, and I don't think it ever will be."

THE REV. DR. HOUGHTON CAUTIONED

Health Board Hears His Reason for Not Filing Marriage Certificates.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton of "the Little Church Around the Corner" was present yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Health to answer to the charge against him of negligence in making returns of marriage certificates. Dr. Houghton still shows the effect of his recent illness.

He stated that there was no necessity for his appearing, as he had already made all necessary explanation in his letter, in which it was stated that he had been ill, and that his secretary, who usually attended to the matter, had been away. Herbert W. Grimbal represented Dr. Houghton and made a similar statement. The board decided to simply caution the clergyman and drop the case.

Jersey City's Water Supply.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Corporation Counsel John A. Blair is preparing a contract with the East Jersey Company for a temporary water supply from the Pequannock River.

He said to-day that the first delivery of the new supply would probably be made at Belleville about Feb. 1, 1896.

Iron and Steel Men Rejoice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—By an agreement between the Wheeling Iron and Steel Works at Benwood, West Va., and its employes, an advance of 10 and 15 per cent. in wages will go into effect at once. The advance affects 1,500 employes.

CASE OF THE COMMODORE

Limit of Obligations of the United States to Spain's Rights.

THE PRECISE TEXT OF THE STATUTE

Opinions of Marcy and Fish—There Is No Reason for Arresting Carriers of Arms to the Cuban Insurgents.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It has been made very clear by the opinions of the most distinguished American jurists, as well as the decisions of the Federal courts, that citizens of the United States have the unquestionable right to freely manufacture, vend, and export arms and munitions of war, even if well knowing and intending that the same are to be used by insurgents in other countries, provided that they are not engaged in hostilities against their own country. The fact that the country or Government against which such insurgents are fighting is at peace with the United States is no objection to such making or disposition, for the reason that the transaction is a commercial and not a military or hostile operation. Assuming, therefore, that this well-recognized principle of international law is admitted, let us see upon what grounds a Collector of a Port or the officials of the Department of Justice, or of the Executive Department, can justify the stoppage of a vessel destined to a foreign port, known or suspected to have arms on board, much less its seizure or attempted forfeiture.

The steamship Commodore, with clearance papers from New-York to a Colombian port, called at the port of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, on Sept. 20 of the present year, to replenish her coal bunkers and to make certain repairs. It was stated in the newspapers of that date that she had been seized by Deputy Marshals of the United States, under instructions from the Department of Justice at Washington, and that her Captain and crew had been placed under arrest. The motive for such action is alleged to be the fact that she received at Wilmington and took on board "two carloads of boxes supposed to contain arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents." These boxes appear to have been shipped by express from New-York City.

The popular misconception under which this vessel was seized and her officers and crew were arrested is clearly set forth in the caption to the newspaper article—"Captain and Crew Under Arrest, Suspected of Intent to Aid Cubans." But when has it ever been held by any reputable court, or any court at all, or even promulgated as an opinion by any respectable authority, that the intent to aid struggling insurgents in a foreign country was a crime, or rendered the actors therein liable to arrest or their property to seizure? The exact contrary was clearly held in the celebrated Itata case, in which there was no question as to the intent, it being openly avowed.

So far as appears, the Commodore was a mere merchant vessel; she had cleared for a neutral port, and she had a perfect right to accept and carry munitions of war as freight. No prohibition is to be found in any statute against so doing, and, so far as appears from the facts stated, even supposing the boxes to contain arms, and that their ultimate destination was the Cuban insurrectionist party, the seizure and arrest were wholly unwarranted and without any just basis in fact or law.

Section 5,290 of the Revised Statutes requires the Collectors of the Customs to detain any vessel "manifestly built for warlike purposes" when about to depart the United States, and the cargo of which "principally consists of arms and munitions of war," when the number of men or other circumstances render it probable that it is to be used to "cruise or commit hostilities against any Government or people with whom the United States are at peace." But the Commodore was not built for "warlike purposes," nor was she to "cruise or commit hostilities." She was bound upon a peaceful trading voyage, and had an unqualified right to accept as a freighter all the arms she desired to carry. How is it possible, then, to excuse so gross an invasion of private rights? It is not perceived what possible legal justification can be pleaded for such an unwarranted act of Executive interference.

The laws of the United States applicable to insurrections and unlawful trade are directed almost wholly to cases of domestic combinations against the Federal laws, and can have no bearing in a case like the one under consideration. Very enlarged powers are given to meet such conditions as existed at the time of the recent civil war in this country, and Section 5,320 of the Revised Statutes emphasizes the power of the Secretary of the Treasury by delegating to him the authority to refuse clearance to any vessel laden with merchandise destined for a foreign or a domestic port, upon one condition: That he shall have satisfactory reason to believe that such merchandise, whatever its ostensible destination, was really intended for ports in the "possession or control of insurgents against the United States."

So explicit and terse a restriction to shipments intended for the enemies of the Federal Government alone must convince the mind of any candid reader that there was no idea of preventing shipments being made to insurgents against other political powers or peoples, but that, on the contrary, commercial transactions with them were not to be interfered with or trammeled. Nowhere, it is submitted, is there to be found in the provisions relating to "unlawful trade and insurrections" any prohibition against shipping material of war to a foreign insurrectionary party not hostile to the United States.

The Federal laws relating to entry and clearance of vessels declare that when the master of a vessel bound for a foreign port has delivered to the Collector of the Port from which he is about to depart a proper manifest, that officer "shall grant clearance for such vessel and her cargo." If he departs without delivering such manifest and obtaining such clearance he becomes liable to a penalty of $500 for each offense. This requirement of Section 4,197 of the Revised Statutes is mandatory, and not to be disregarded lightly by the Collector. He incurs a great responsibility and cannot shirk his legal liability for non-compliance with the plain provisions of the statute by any trifling excuses. Unless he knows that some law is being infringed, he has no right to interrupt the free course of trade by refusing to clear vessels destined to foreign ports, whether they are open or subject to blockade.

There is no allegation in any of the newspaper notices of the seizure of the Commodore that the vessel or her officers had violated any law of the United States, nor even the slightest regulation concerning inspection, by which a fine might have been incurred. Why, then, should a merchant vessel of the United States be harrassed by department orders, not only the clearance to which she was rightfully and legally entitled refused, but seizure and arrest be added upon a mere suspicion of an "intent" to aid the Cuban cause by carrying articles as freight designed for their use? This was something the vessel and her master and owners had a right to do, and subject only to risk of capture by Spanish forces or cruisers. No official of the United States, no matter how friendly he might be for pecuniary or other reasons to the cause of Spain, had any legal or moral right to delay or disturb the free course of an open and legitimate commerce, carried on as commerce, entirely distinct from any hostile or warlike act, with the Cuban insurgents or their friends.

Suppose, for the moment, that it was intended—although it does not appear in any stronger light than a suspicion—that the boxes shipped on board the Commodore at Wilmington did contain arms, and that these arms were to be transferred at the Colombian port to the custody of revolutionary agents, still there was no ground whatever for any interference by the Department of Justice, or the Treasury Department, through its Collector in Wilmington, with the regular clearance of the steamer, and the transportation of such arms to their destination. Why should a Democratic Administration show such partiality toward one combatant?

One of the most distinguished Secretaries of State that ever served under a Democratic Administration was Mr. Marcy, and he wrote Mr. Almonte on the 14th of May, 1856, that there was "no law of the United States which authorized the refusal of a clearance to a vessel bound to a port in a state of insurrection, or the imposition of any penalty for the entrance of a United States vessel into such a port for commercial purposes only." He went further, and said that the just belligerent rights of all powers engaged in civil or foreign war, so far as those rights may be invaded by citizens of the United States, are amply protected by the Act of Congress of 1818.

There has been no change since he wrote those words in the legal status of this question, and yet we find clearance not only refused, but seizure and arrest following upon a mere suspicion that the articles are contraband of war, and may be shipped from their destination in Colombia to some Cuban port, in aid of the insurrectionist cause. Clearly, if Mr. Marcy understood the doctrine which should guide the administrative acts of the American Government in its relations to insurrectionists in foreign jurisdictions, then the act of the Department of Justice in seizing the Commodore at Wilmington was entirely wrong and utterly unjustifiable, as it took on board the packages brought from New-York by express for "commercial purposes only."

Hamilton Fish has been recognized as authority upon matters of international law, and he wrote, in 1874, as Secretary of State, that the President, under the 8th Section of the Act of April 20, 1818, (known as the Neutrality Act,) is not required to arrest in a United States port an unarmed vessel, unless it be shown that a military enterprise is begun or set on foot through her contrary to the provisions of the statute. If, therefore, no obligation rested upon the Executive Department to arrest this vessel, there being no allegation that she had in any way undertaken any armed enterprise or infringed the statute, then such an act was, de facto, an invasion of the neutral obligations of this Government, as between Spain and the Cuban insurgents. Such an exhibition of gross partiality should at once be repudiated, in behalf of what Mr. Fish elsewhere characterized as a "love of liberty, and that sympathy with communities struggling against oppression and for freedom which is the portion of all generous natures."

As late as 1885, Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, had occasion to advise the Collector of Customs of New-Orleans in regard to a shipment of arms by the bark Adelina, or other vessel in expedition against Cuba, and he took care to say that the United States Attorney and officials acting under his direction would give such aid as might be legally given to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws. He does not pretend to direct the seizure of the arms or the vessel, or the arrest of the master and crew for shipping arms, nor is there anywhere to be found any reputable authority for such a proceeding, as against a merchant vessel.

In the first volume of the Opinions of Attorneys General, (p. 48, Bradford,) as long ago as 1794, it was held that a vessel under arrest, to prevent her from cruising against belligerent powers, may be discharged on the order of the President, communicated to the Marshal having her in custody. This would be ample warrant for the immediate discharge of the Commodore at Wilmington as soon as the above facts are considered, and would prevent an exhibition of such unauthorized activity hereafter by overzealous officials elsewhere.

Nor is there any more reason for holding the master and the crew than there is for supporting the seizure of the vessel and the freight. Attorney General Lee (1 Opinions, 1796,) said that a state of neutrality does not require a nation to prevent its seamen from employing themselves in contraband trade. Granting that the Commodore was engaged in that kind of trade, merely for the purposes of this argument, it would still be an unwarranted and partial exercise of power to prevent these seamen from employing themselves therein. They had a right to engage in this variety of commerce, and there was no duty devolving upon the Administration of the Government of the United States to hinder or arrest them in the course of such transactions.

It may further be confidently asserted that even if it was intended that the Commodore should proceed to a port of the Republic of Colombia for which she had cleared, and afterward go thence to some Cuban port, carrying the arms merely as freight, still there was no just ground for her detention at Wilmington. Attorney General Akerman (13 Opinions, 541,) said in 1871, that proof that a vessel transported from Aspinwall to the coast of Cuba men, arms, and munitions of war, destined to aid the Cuban insurgents, was insufficient of itself to call for proceedings against such vessel for violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. This doctrine has never been disavowed, and it cannot be conceived that the authorities at Washington, after it has been adhered to for so many years, should attempt to evade or deny its force and effect. It must be believed that the action in this case of the Commodore grew out of incorrect information and the hasty and ill-advised efforts of zealous local officials to make some temporary capital out of the notoriety of such seizure. In this connection the history of the Virginius case, when the vessel was seized by Spanish forces and carried into Santiago de Cuba, where its Captain and fifty-three others were hastily murdered, is very instructive. Sailing as a vessel of the commercial marine of the United States, this Government demanded her return and reparation, and this the Spanish Government was finally compelled to grant.

The conduct of the American Government has been throughout its history, even under the most trying circumstances, not only characterized by a consistent regard for law, but by preference for right over the mere interest of the moment or temporary expediency.

It cannot be supposed that the present Administration will waver in this firm course, which has been persisted in by the United States above all the great trading nations; nor, above all, can it be believed that any partiality will be shown for the Spanish cause against the Cubans, who are struggling for liberty and freedom.

President Monroe, in his first annual message, in 1818, refers to the anticipation that the contest between Spain and its colonies would become highly interesting to the United States, and it was natural we should sympathize in events that affected our neighbors. He says these anticipations have been realized, but, through every stage of the conflict, we have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships, or munitions of war; our ports have been open to both, and every article which one was permitted to take has been equally free to the other. This example should be followed now, and if the Spaniard is allowed to come to our ports and freely buy and export whatever he may have funds to purchase, then the same right should be conceded to the Cuban. Especially is this true since there is no law which prohibits such commercial transactions; nor is it contrary to the true doctrine of a consistent neutrality, which has always been held in this country; but beyond all that, it appeals to the sense of fairness and chivalry which has always been predominant in our treatment of the struggling revolutionists, who, during the past century, have transformed the downtrodden colonies of Central and Southern America into a glorious cluster of free republics.

The Canadian Copyright Law.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 24.—E. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, returned to the city last night from England, where he had been for the last three months on business connected with the copyright question. He said that, in his opinion, the matter is very much further advanced than it was three months ago, and he has every hope that the principle for which Canada has long been contending, namely, the right to legislate on the subject for itself, will be acknowledged by the British Government, and therefore that the act of 1889, passed by the Dominion, will be accepted by Great Britain after being slightly modified.

Two Sealing Vessels in Trouble.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 24.—The E. B. Marvin, a sealing vessel, which was seized by the United States steamer Rush, Sept. 2, in Bering Sea, has arrived here, under orders from H. M. S. Pheasant to report to the naval and customs authorities. The crew of the Rush examined the catch of seals, 1,300 skins, and found one skin with a hole resembling a bullet hole.

The Rush on the same day seized the American schooner Louis Olsen, which was caught inside the sixty-mile zone.

Bootblacks' Protective League.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Now the bootblacks have got a benefit order. It was incorporated by the Secretary of State yesterday, "to promote social and business intercourse, provide burial for dead members, and to furnish such aid as it may seem fit to bestow." The title of the society is "United Bootblacks' Protective League." Its principal office is in New-York City, and its operations are to extend throughout the State. The order has a Board of Directors.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S TOUR

He Talks About What He Saw and Learned During His Recent Long Inspection Exploration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Herbert has authorized the publication of a statement in relation to his recent tour of inspection, which gives some interesting points about naval matters. Speaking of the criticisms that have been made upon the small size of Rear Admiral Bunce's North Atlantic squadron, and its consequent inability to carry out the programme of naval manoeuvres prepared for it, the Secretary says this arose from unforeseen incidents occurring to compel the detachment of vessels

FLYING DUTCHMAN EASILY

He Won the Ocean View Handicap at Gravesend Track.

DOMINO RETIRED FOR THE SEASON

"Mike" Bergen Badly Injured While Riding Stonenellie in the Second Race—Connoisseur Beats Pepper.

For the first time in several years Presiding Judge Col. W. L. Simmons was missing from the judges' stand at a race-track near New-York. The genial and gallant Colonel who has placed so many running horses was sick abed at the Hoffman House, suffering from an attack of gastritis. Mr. McDowell acted in his place. Clerk of the Scales Fitzgerald serving also as assistant judge.

There wasn't much in the way of trouble for the judges, as the horses that were returned as winners won in very handy fashion, except Connoisseur. The racing was commonplace, the attendance light, and the weather a vast relief from the torrid sort of thing that racegoers, in common with other people, have had to swear at during the last few days.

A good many of those at the track came for the express purpose of seeing Domino run. But Domino did not start. He was scratched from his race, the fifth, and will not face the starter again this season. Disgusted with the way in which he has run, but still believing him to be a better horse than he has shown himself this year, the Messrs. Keene have decided to retire him for the season, believing that after a rest he will turn out next year a better horse than he has shown himself lately, and fully able to go a distance.

Rey del Carreres was scratched from the Ocean View Handicap, at a mile, which was the fourth race, and the star event of the day. The fifth event looked a surer thing for him than to fight Flying Dutchman, so the last-named placed the handicap to the credit of Pat Dunne of Chicago, and had no trouble in doing it. He was a 6 to 5 favorite, the good odds against him being due to the fact that there was a lively plunge on Anisette, led by Pierre Lorillard and his friends, who played the filly heavily both ways. They landed their place money, but it was a tight fit, as Lucania was full of running, and it was only by the hardest kind of riding that Anisette managed to beat Lucania by a neck for the second money. Flying Dutchman had no trouble whatever in winning in a big romp.

The Flatlands Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs was the first of the fixtures run, immediately preceding the decision of the Oceanview Handicap. There were a dozen names on the card to go for the stakes, but only half that number put in an appearance when it came to the race. Of this lot, Right Royal was the favorite in spite of the consistent running of Prince Lief. A lot of Kentuckians, led by "Johnny" Madden himself, backed the filly Amanda V. as if there was nothing else in the race. They bet $500 at a time, until the layers refused to accept any more money, and until she was practically an equal favorite with Right Royal. O'Leary had the mount on her, and kept her in last place from flag-fall to finish. Refugee, Right Royal, and Bloomer made all the running until the stretch was reached, Prince Lief bringing up the rear of the bunch until the lot got well straightened for the finish. Then Perkins went to work on Prince Lief, and the colt, responding quickly, went up, caught Right Royal, who was then leading, and beat him out by a good half length. Bloomer was a poor third and Amanda V. brought up the rear, never having cut any figure in the race.

Byron McClelland had faith in his colt and put $3,000 on him at 4 to 1, thus winning $12,000, besides the stakes.

A five-furlong dash for maiden two-year-olds, in which all twelve horses entered were starters, began the day's sport. There was but one horse in it. That was Salvable, a son of Salvator, owned by the Santa Anita Stable, who was backed down from 10 to 1 at the opening to 2 to 1 at the close. "Pittsburg Phil" led the plunge on him, and backed him for all sorts of money and at all sorts of prices. Salvable, getting away well at the start, opened up a big gap from the field, being at one time a half dozen lengths to the good. In the stretch Doggett eased him up a bit, and was content to win by but a length from Forum, who just managed to beat Carib a neck for the place.

Leonawell was a prohibitive favorite for the second race, a run of a mile. But he was beaten by a neck in a drive by Adelbert, who was thought so little of in the speculation that 10 to 1 was freely laid against him. These were the only two horses in the race, though Ajax and The Swain ran prominently for three-quarters of a mile. Both quit badly at the end, however, and were the last two to finish.

A bad accident happened just after the first turn was made. There was considerable crowding, as a result of which Stonenellie was jammed into the fence, breaking the rail and one of the sustaining posts. "Mike" Bergen, who rode her, had his left leg badly torn open from the knee down to the ankle, as a result of the accident, making a wound that will lay him up for some time, though the attending surgeon does not think it will prove to be anything serious, unless blood poisoning should set in. The mare was also cut badly about the shoulder. Bergen's wound was dressed at the track, and he was then taken to the Seney Hospital.

Rey del Carreres won the handicap at six furlongs, from which Domino had been scratched, in the easiest kind of a romp. After refusing to accept two good chances for a start, Mr. Rowe sent the horses away to the worst start of the day. Rey del Carreres went right to the front, got to the quarter pole in 0:23½, and to the half in 0:48 1-5, and then, pulled almost to a canter, led the tired field home in Indian file, he winning by four lengths from Illusion, who was the same distance ahead of Jack of Spades, in 1:15. It was no horse race, but a procession, and merely an exhibition of how easily Rey del Carreres could defeat a lot of commoners.

A run of a mile and a half with four horses in it wound up the day's racing. Pepper was made a favorite, and played as one of the surest things of the day. Chorn took him to the front and made the pace with him, Long Beach following for a mile. Then the latter quit, and Connoisseur went after the leader. He and Pepper had a hot fight to the end, Connoisseur finally getting the decision by half the width of his head, both finishing under a hard drive. It was a case of Griffin outriding Chorn.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; guaranteed value of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

1—Salvable, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., by Salvator-Lydia, 112 pounds ..... (Doggett)
2—Forum, L. Stuart's blk. c., 112 ..... (Krell)
3—Carib, Goughacres Stable's b. g., 109. ..... (Littlefield)
9—Sagamore, 109.
5—Medica, 109.
10—Trillette, 109.
6—Medium II., 112.
11—Princess Jean, 109.
7—Mr. Reel, 112.
12—Black Bonnet, 109.
8—Sebastian, 109.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Salvable	4—5	6—1..Mr. Reel	2—1
7—2..Forum	6—5	8—1..Sebastian	3—1
6—1..Carib	2—1	10—1..Sagamore	4—1
6—1..Sen. M'phy.	2—1	15—1..Trillette	6—1
20—1..Medica	8—1	40—1..P. Jean	15—1
50—1..Medium II.	20—1	40—1..Bl'k Bonnet	15—1

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Adelbert, Preakness Stable's gr. g., 6 years, by Macduff-Adele, 109 pounds ..... (Reiff)
2—Leonawell, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 6, 112 ..... (Sims)
3—The Bluffer, Oneck Stable's ch. g., 3, 109. ..... (Doggett)
4—The Swain, 3, 97.
6—Stonenellie, 4, 111.
5—Ajax, 5, 107.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Adelbert	4—5	12—1..The Swain	2—1
1—5..Leonawell	Out	10—1..Ajax	1—1
80—1..The Bluffer	6—1	30—1..Stonenellie	8—1

Won by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds; guaranteed value of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02.

No bid for the winner.

1—Prince Lief, B. McClelland's ch. c., by King Eric-Elemi, 108 pounds, $2,000.... (Perkins)
2—Right Royal, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 90, $1,000 ..... (Hewett)
3—Bloomer, P. Lorillard's b. f., 90, $1,000. ..... (Keefe)
4—Refugee, 103.
6—Amanda V., 97.
5—Alarum, 106.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Prince Lief	6—5	7—1..Refugee	2—1
2—1..Right Royal	7—10	10—1..Alarum	3—1
8—1..Bloomer	5—2	5—2..Amanda V.	4—5

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean View Handicap for three-year-olds; guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Flying Dutchman, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Wagner-Glen Mercy, 122 pounds ..... (Chorn)
2—Annisette, P. Lorillard's b. f., 112 ..... (Griffin)
3—Lucania, J. W. Rogers's, b. f., 110 ..... (Reiff)
4—Brandywine, 106.
6—Emma C., 108.
5—Belmar, 103.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Fly'g D'hm'n.	1—2	10—1..Brandywine	3—1
5—2..Annisette	3—5	8—1..Belmar	2—1
6—1..Lucania	2—1	10—1..Emma C.	3—1

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages, guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Rey del Carreres, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-Clara D., 121 pounds ..... (Taral)
2—Illusion, Perry Belmont's b. c., 4, 91 ..... (Keefe)
3—Jack of Spades, Blemton Stable's b. c., 4, 114 ..... (Griffin)
4—Bellicoso, 3, 97.
5—Hanwell, 3, 90.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—4..Rey del C'r's.	Out	12—1..Bellicoso	8—5
50—1..Illusion	8—1	30—1..Hanwell	4—1
1—1..J'k of Spades.	1—2		

Won by four lengths; four lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a half. Time—2:38. No bid for the winner.

1—Connoisseur, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Dixianne, 101 pounds, $2,500 ..... (Griffin)
2—Pepper, P. Dunne's b. c., 3, 102, $1,800. (Chorn)
3—Caracas, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 4, 102, $1,300 ..... (Perkins)
4—Long Beach, 6, 108.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Connoisseur	1—2	10—1..Caracas	8—5
1—2..Pepper	Out	10—1..Long Beach	8—5

Won by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Craftless	110	Hanwell	101
Comanche	109	Trinculo	98
Sirocco	109	My Gyps	95
Old Dominion	108	Cuckoo	95
Shelly Tuttle	107	Will Elliott	95
Hafling	106	Burgundy	93
Addie	104	Wheeloski	92
Key West	103	Samaritan	92
Ameer	102	Lottie A.	92
Berwyn	102	Font du	92

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

John Haines	115	La Salle	95
Wishard	108	Tennyson II	95
Article	105	Imperial	93
Unity	100	Larissa	90
Monuka	100	Gladiola	90
Perfidy	100	Sir Carleton	90
Buccaneer	98	Rosalind III	90

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Marengo	110	Nicolini	107
Van Brunt	110	Firebrand	107
Sir John	107	Richards	107
Rodman B	107		

FOURTH RACE.—Owners' Handicap. One mile and an eighth.

Herkimer	100	Little Tom	78
Dungarven	84	Nero	70
Cass	82	Panwgy	70

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile.

Chattanooga	106	Prig	103
Marshal	107	Inquirendo	102
Captain T	107	Warlike	100
Jack Rose	103	Florinda	95

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile.

Sprite	110	Clarus	105
Little Matt	108	Golden Gate	98
Harry Alonzo	108	Babe Murphy	97
Darkness	108	Edna May	95
Annie Bishop	107	Campanla	95
Pulitzer	105	McKee	95

A Fast Young Pacer.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 24.—The annual meeting of the Fort Wayne Driving Club was begun yesterday. The weather was fair, but chilling, and the attendance was light. Dollikens was a favorite in the 2:23 trot, but made no showing for three heats, and in the fourth Swerlingen was taken from the sulky and McDowell was put up. Dollikens was distanced and Carilon won the heat and the race.

In the pace for two-year-olds Ananias was an almost prohibitive favorite, and won in straight heats. In the last, Kate Burns forced a driving finish, and Ananias went to the wire in 2:14, a new record for his class on this track, it having been previously held by Directly at 2:15. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—2:23 trot; purse $600.

Carilon, blk. h., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	2	1
Marie D., gr. m., by Patron, (Jamison)	2	1	2
Steenleaf, b. h., (Saunders)	3	6	3
Strath Boy, b. h., (Wilson)	7	4	7
Moses, gr. g., (Raybould)	8	7	8
Election, br. m., (Patterson)	5	4	4
Bohemian Boy, b. g., (Haynes)	4	9	6
Cyclone Wilkes, rn. g., (Matthews)	9	8	5
Dollikens, gr. g., (Sweringen and McDowell)	6	5	8
Lulu F., b. m., (McDowell)	10	10	dr

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:20.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-old pace; purse $1,000.

Ananias, br. c., by Patron, (Keys)	1	1	
Katie Burns, gr. m., (Steen)	2	2	
Asa S., b. c., (Crisp)	4	3	
Patsy Brooks, blk. f., (Campbell)	3	5	
Proctor, ch. h., (Fuller)	5	4	
Dictator Wilkes, b. g., (Nethaway)	dis		

Time—2:18; 2:14.

THE YALE-CAMBRIDGE GAMES.

Yale Men Think They Will Win Six of the Eleven Events.

The fact that only nine field and track officials will supervise the Yale-Cambridge meet has occasioned much surprise on the part of local athletic club men. George Wade, in explanation of this, said: "That is the way the Yale team was treated in England. Only nine officials were selected to manage the Oxford-Yale games. We have made all our selections from a list of competent college men, and believe that the public will be much better satisfied than if we littered up the field with forty to seventy men, who are often in the way and do not add anything to the rapidity with which an athletic meeting may be conducted. Nine men are enough, and we will guarantee that the inner field will be kept clear."

Eleven events are to be contested. Yale hopes to win the 100-yard dash, the 300-yard run, the running broad jump, the hammer throwing contest, the shot putting competition, and the two hurdles. Of these events the 300-yard run and the hurdles are the most in doubt. Then there are left the mile run, the high jump, half and quarter mile runs. On the record books for the last four events, the Cambridge men are credited with the best performances. That Yale will win six of the eleven events on the card every one at New-Haven confidently believes.

The men now in training for the Yale team are: 100-yard dash—Byers, Richards, and Burnett; 300-yard run—Richards, Burnett, and Gerard; quarter mile—Chubb, Jordan, and Gerard; half mile—Woodhull and Crane; one-mile run—Morgan and Woodhouse; 120-yard hurdle—Cady, Hatch, and Perkins, (same entries for both path and grass hurdles;) high jump—Sheldon and Thompson; board jump—Sheldon and Mitchell; throwing the hammer—Hickok, Cross, and Chadwick; putting the shot—Hickok and Brown.

The Cambridge University team is made up as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—G. Gomer Williams and E. H. Wilding, Pembroke College. Williams's last performance, 0:10 1-5; Wilding's best performance, 0:10 1-5.

300-Yard Run.—W. Fitzherbert, Trinity Hall, and C. H. Lewin, Trinity College. Fitzherbert is credited with a quarter mile in 0:49 3-5, and Lewin can probably do it inside of 0:51.

440-Yard Run.—Messrs Fitzherbert and Lewin.

One-Half Mile.—F. S. Horan, Trinity Hall, and probably W. E. Luytens. Horan holds the Cambridge record of 9:43 4-5, for two miles, and the English inter-'Varsity record of 14:44 3-5, for three miles; the mile inside of 4:23, and the half in 1:58. Luytens is credited with the half mile, in 1:58 4-5, and the mile, in 4:19 4-5.

One Mile.—W. E. Luytens, B. A., Sidney College, and H. J. Davenport, Trinity College, with Mr. Horan possibly starting. Davenport is not so fast as Luytens or Horan.

Hurdles.—E. Pilkington, King's College, and W. M. Fletcher, Trinity College. Pilkington is credited with 0:16 1-5, and the English hurdles are harder to "take" than those in this country. Fletcher is also credited with a 0:16 1-5 performance.

Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Alan Brooke Johnston, Pembroke College, and F. M. Jennings, Caius College. Johnson's best performance is 108 feet 3½ inches, and Jennings's 91 feet 9½ inches.

Shot Putting.—E. J. Watson, Trinity College, and probably Johnston. Watson can probably do 38 feet, and Johnston is not so good.

High Jump.—Messrs. Johnston and Jennings. Johnston and Jennings are each credited with about 5 feet 11 inches.

Long Jump.—W. Mendelson, Jesus College, and probably W. G. M. G. Hemingway. Mendelson when at home is credited with 22 feet.

The Cambridge men are all hard at work, and well pleased with the change in the weather, which they think will favor them in the coming contests. The Englishmen are confident that Cambridge will make a better showing against Yale than the London Athletic Club did against the New-York Athletic Club.

"Mike" Murphy, who is almost played out with his severely hard work this season, is working the team out in good shape, and if the same success attends his efforts with Yale as with the New-York Athletic Club, a fine string of athletes will come to New-York from New-Haven on Oct. 4.

Robertson Returns to England.

On the North German Lloyd steamer Havel, which sailed yesterday morning for Southampton, was G. S. Robertson, the English weight-putter. Robertson contested against Gray in the shot, and Mitchell in the hammer-throwing contest at the recent international athletic meet at Manhattan Field.

He returns with an exalted opinion of American weight-throwing, having been badly beaten.

CAN SUE SHERIFF GORMAN'S WIDOW

An Action by Annie Hamilton Involving the Sheriff's Liability in Taking Bail for a Judgment Debtor.

An important decision, involving the liability of the Sheriff in taking bail which subsequently proves to be worthless, was rendered by Justice Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday.

The decision was rendered in an application made by counsel for Annie Hamilton for leave to continue a suit brought against John J. Gorman, deceased, former Sheriff, against Amelia Gorman, as executrix of the will of the deceased Sheriff.

Annie Hamilton recovered a judgment against Salvador Parnella in the Court of Common Pleas for $5,396.21 in an action for personal injuries. Subsequently Parnella was arrested, having failed to satisfy the judgment, and was released, it is alleged, upon insufficient sureties and after the plaintiff had taken exception to the bail given.

Parnella disappeared after his release, and the plaintiff has never been able to collect the judgment against him. She instituted an action against Sheriff Gorman to recover the amount of the judgment, which she claimed to have lost by reason of his taking insufficient bail and permitting the prisoner to escape. The summons was served on Sheriff Gorman on April 22, 1895. He died on May 21, 1895. Sheriff Gorman left a will in which Amelia Gorman of 356 West Forty-first Street was named as executrix. An application was then made to substitute Mrs. Gorman as defendant in the action. In his decision, Judge Giegerich says:

Defendant having died pending the time for service of his answer, this motion is made, and I am constrained to grant it. Unless the action is one which abates by the death of the defendant, the Court is bound to make such an order as is here done.

Under the state of facts disclosed by the complaint the Sheriff is liable as bail. No argument is required to demonstrate that the liability of bail is contractual, and that the personal representatives stand in the place of the deceased bail.

The suit will, therefore, be continued as against Mrs. Gorman, as the executrix of her husband's estate.

MUST ANSWER FOR CONTEMPT.

Proceedings Against Several Hat and Cap Strikers.

Justice Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday heard an application for an order to show cause why Louis Schwartz, Jacob Isaacson, Julius Zimmerman, Reuben Shapiro, Louis Shapiro, Joseph Schoenfeld, Rabbi Jacob Green, Barnet Kirschner, Simon Tipogrof, Myer Mannes, Louis Rosen, Herman Shinkowitz, Mark Solkolitsky, and Elias Eckstein, members of the Cloth Hat and Cap Operators' Union, Knights of Labor, should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court for disobeying an order issued by Judge Beach on June 21, and continued by Judge Stover on Aug. 24.

The application was made by Mark Davis, a hat and cap manufacturer of 43 West Fourth Street. It appears that in June a strike was ordered by the union owing to a dispute as to the scale of wages to be paid. Davis obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the strikers from picketing his establishment and interfering with his workmen. On his behalf it is alleged that the strikers disobeyed this injunction by interfering with, and in some instances assaulting, his employes.

In opposition, Moses H. Grassmon, who represented nearly all the defendants, asked for delay, as several of the men charged with contempt had received no notice of the proceedings, but Justice Barrett made the order to show cause returnable on Friday next. Mr. Grassman still pleaded for delay, asserting that the time was too short to prepare his case, but Justice Barrett refused to give him any more time.

An order was also issued by the Court directing the Executive Committee of the Hat and Cap Operators' Union to show cause on Friday why they should not be punished for contempt in permitting the members of the union to continue to disobey the injunction.

No Cases Before Judge Cowing.

Judge Cowing adjourned Part II. of the Court of General Sessions at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as he had no more cases to dispose of. He also adjourned court early on Monday for the want of cases to pass upon.

Judge Cowing sent to the Tombs to learn how many prisoners were awaiting trial. There are seventy-five cases to be tried in the General Sessions Court. Of these twenty-nine are homicide cases and thirteen arson cases.

Assistant District Attorney Davis will take up the prosecution of the arson cases soon. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre will take up the homicide cases when the Court of Oyer and Terminer opens, on Oct. 7.

It is expected that the Courts of General Sessions will be able to take up ball cases next week.

W. E. Booth Sentenced for Forgery.

William E. Booth, otherwise William L. Gore, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in State Prison yesterday by Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, for forgery in the second degree.

Booth bears some resemblance to the tragedian whose surname he assumed. In court he threw himself into a theatrical attitude before the Recorder. He announced himself to be an author, also an actor and a theatrical manager. He was accused of forging five checks for sums ranging from $25 to $50, the name of Frank Adams of 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, being used.

Mr. Purdy pleaded for clemency for his client, who had entered a plea of guilty. He said Booth declared that a man named Meyer had given him the checks to get them cashed. He thought they were all right.

Seeks Pay for Work on Sundays.

John J. McCormick, a laborer, has brought suit in the Superior Court against the city for work done on Sundays between March 25 and April 25, 1895.

He is employed by the Department of Public Works, and he asserts that it is admitted that he did the work for which pay has been refused by the city. He also alleges that under the laws of 1894, he was employed at a per diem rate, and that on July 30, 1894, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution providing for extra pay for work done on Sundays.

On the application of counsel for the plaintiff, Judge Dugro yesterday placed the action on the short cause calendar for the October term.

Considering Maurice Freund's Case.

The Grand Jury yesterday gave its whole attention to the case of perjury brought against Maurice Freund of 223 West Forty-third Street by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company.

Freund is a real estate dealer, with offices at 177 Broadway and 760 Third Avenue.

Freund is charged with giving false testimony as an expert appraiser in a number of damage suits brought against the elevated railway company by property owners.

He was arrested on May 6, and his counsel made a stubborn fight before Recorder Goff for his discharge. The case took up a couple of weeks, and resulted in Freund being held for the Grand Jury under $5,000.

Dr. C. P. Kreizer Must Pay $200.

Col. A. H. H. Dawson, counsel for Mrs. Letitia Kreizer, made an application yesterday to Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, for an order to compel Dr. Charles P. Kreizer to pay $200 to ex-Judge Truax, who was referee in an action brought by Dr. Kreizer against his wife, Letitia, for a limited divorce.

Lawyer Edward F. James opposed the application, and said that Judge Truax had charged at the rate of $20 an hour for his services.

Judge Dugro ordered Dr. Kreizer to pay the $200 before Oct. 1, under penalty of being committed for contempt.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—The report of Referee Michael H. Cardozo, in the suit of Allen Evarts, as receiver of the estate of Arthur Beckwith, against the estate of his brother, Leonard Forbes Beckwith, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Both brothers are in asylums for the insane, and the referee finds that Leonard Forbes Beckwith, who was at one time a committee of his brother's estate, had appropriated $161,735 from that estate up to November, 1893. A suit has also been brought against the committee of Leonard Forbes Beckwith. For an accounting of the estate of his sister Helen, of which Leonard was the trustee, and which, it is alleged, he also misappropriated.

—Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied a motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring to reinstate Thomas Moloney as engineer of Stable A, but granted an alternative writ, to be argued within twenty days. Moloney asserts that he is a veteran of the Volunteer Fire Department, and also a veteran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and that he was dismissed on May 1 without cause and without a hearing.

—Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Peter Grassi guardian ad litem for his son Joseph, for the purpose of allowing the latter to bring an action against the Church of St. Augustine, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Franklin Avenue. The flooring of the church gave way on Sept. 16, 1894, and the boy fell on his head, sustaining severe injuries.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion Calendar—Adjourned cases.
1—Eldson vs. Lawton & Co. 2—Clew vs. Sperry. 3—Park vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 4—Fargo, &c., vs. Fairbank Canning Company. 5—Pierce vs. Sanders. 6—Same vs. same. 7—Everett vs. Haulenbeck. 8—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 9—United States vs. Simon & Co. 10—Sidell vs. Pacific Railway Company. 11—La République Française vs. Moehring.
Cases Noticed.—12—Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage. 13—Same vs. same. 14—Klostetter Company vs. Bower. 15—Same vs. Becker. 16—Cicia vs. Pasinsky. 17—Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage. 18—Park vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company. 19—Maloy vs. Duden. 20—Street vs. Wheelbright. 21—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 22—Berner vs. Vetter. 23—Sanborn vs. Hornthal. 24—Cohn vs. Rinaldo. 25—Scheuer vs. Muller. 26—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining and Milling Manufacturing Company. 27—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 28—Same vs. same. 29—Maloy vs. Duden.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company vs. McGrau.
Class IV.—2—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 3—Johnson vs. Johnson.
Class VIII.—4—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company. 5—Knox vs. McKeon. Willcox vs. Winans. 7—Welsh vs. Lowe. 8—Butenschon vs. Ittner. 9—Derbrow vs. Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 10—Millotti vs. Millotti. 11—Drissner vs. Thiele. 12—People, &c., vs. Dwyer. 13—Guirand vs. Hollins. 14—Michaels vs. Michaels. 15—Brandreth vs. Bishop. 16—Bond vs. Cronin. 17—Boynton Furnace Company vs. Breewen. 18—People, &c., vs. Levy. 19—People, &c., vs. Downey. 20—Smith vs. Samuel. 21—Henry vs. Walters. 22—Higgins vs. McCart. 23—Maloney vs. O'Neill. 24—Matter of Weeks. 25—Moeslein vs. Hyman. 26—People, &c., vs. Fuchs. 27—Schilling vs. Bohling.
Personal Tax Calendar.—Austin vs. Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Bailey. 2—A. S. Baker & Co. 3—Davis Adjustable Shade Company. 4—Edge Hill Wine Company. 5—N. K. Fairbank & Co. 6—Fulton Construction Company. 7—George Place Machine Company. 8—Goodyear Vulcanite Company. 9—Harlem River Milling Company. 10—Indiana Paint and Roofing Company. 11—J. Y. Johnston & Co. 12—Joseph Edwards Dredging Company. 13—National Improvement Company. 14—National Mosaic Marble Company. 15—New-York Dredging Company. 16—New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company. 17—New-York and West Virginia Coal and Iron Company. 18—Oxley & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 19—Perrin, Payson & Co. 20—Phospo Ammonia Company. 21—Portage Iron Company. 22—Rapid Transit Company. 23—Recamier Manufacturing Company. 24—Retail Grocers' Publishing Company. 25—Schleicher & Sons Piano Company. 26—Seyfried Cigar Manufacturing Company. 27—Smith's Farm Dairy Company. 28—South Brooklyn Dock Warehouse Company. 29—Studwell Sanger Leather Company. 30—T. Newlin Roofing and Manufacturing Company. 31—Union National Gas-Saving Company.
SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Special Term—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.
CIRCUIT COURT—Extraordinary Term—Adjourned until Oct. 2.
CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Jane M. Brownlee, Anne M. Lee, Thomas Leddy, Mary Hillier, Anne Billings, Eliza Ware. At 2 P. M.—William Watson, Wincentz Jabionski, Margaretha Messenfelder, James Marvin.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Adjourned until Sept. 30.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.
1—Samuel Raphael, Samuel Feinberg, and Jacob Epstein. 2—Adelina Williams. 3—Mary Mulholland. 4—John Weber. 5—Patrick Shields. 6—Patrick Dillon. 7—John Kerr. 8—Benjamin Salerno. 9—Samuel Cohen and Nathan Cohen. 10—Frank B. Fewrick. 11—Otto Anderson. 12—Abraham Rosenbaum. 13—David Kelter. 14—David Dorsey. 15—Meier Katz. 16—Levi Hart. 17—Franz Klein. Pleadings.—1—John M. Finkbone.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—John Doyle and Edward McElroy. 2—Macon Lyons. 3—Frederick Rohter. 4—Mary A. Roden. 5—James Cooper. 6—Samuel Pollock. 7—George Lyons. 8—John Benedetto. 9—George Russell. 10—John Daly. 11—Eunice Devoe. 12—Nathan Somermann. 13—Minnie Stein. 14—William Rosenback. 15—Ferenez Lakner. 16—William J. Mahoney. 17—David Gurnan. 18—Annie Sweeney. 19—John Shine. 20—Francis McNally. 21—Tony Cortez. 22—Peter Axelrad. 23—Harris Schneider.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—George T. Parsons. 2—Mary Harvey and Susan Fitzgerald. 3—Kate Stokesberger. 4—Carlo Ferraio. 5—Edward A. Davis. 6—Nathan Tefel. 7—Mary Shaw. 8—Lawrence Macey. 9—James M. Ward. 10—William Stanley. 11—William Donnelly. 12—Eddia Cauly. 13—George W. Gilbert. 14—John Kelly. 15—Frank E. Jenneson. 16—Michael Breen. 17—Jacob Stanato. 18—Diedrich Tragman. 19—George Hittmeier.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of Sanders—Charles L. Guy. Trowbridge vs. Gans—Charles L. Guy. Price vs. Fogg—Frank W. Arnold. Woehr vs. Rudden—Frank W. Arnold. Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College—Frank W. Arnold.
SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Ensign vs. Coen—Thomas Boese.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Meyer Solomon vs. Morris Fagenson—William J. Lippmann, George W. Arthur vs. Frank B. Walker—Warren L. Sawyer.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The accounting in the estates of Charles E. Fougera, William Pickett, John J. Leo, Henry Brant, Henry Schriefer, John Bertsch, Patrick Hayden, Thomas Cruttenden, Margaret Kentte, John Rohrs, Sarah M. Mackay, Adolph Bickel, Bessie Morton, (1 week,) Charles F. Bohnson, John McConvil, (3 proceedings,) Patrick Shea, Robert S. Hayward, James E. Higgins, Peter Mallon, and Hannah B. Merritt, (Dec. 2.)
Administration of Jennie Shannon and George T. Rider.
The guardianship of Catharine Fagan et al.
No contested calendar.

Hint of Educational Concordat.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Dr. Clifford has been roused by the hint of an Educational Concordat, and has given "his friend, Mr. Price Hughes," a good hard knock in The Daily Chronicle. We would say that it has about finished his friend. We do not agree with Dr. Clifford about many things, and not even about all things connected with education, but we agree most thoroughly with this letter. His points are three: First, that the church schools will not free themselves from their denominational bias at the mere word of command; second, that the use of the Apostles' Creed surrenders the compromise of 1870; third, that Mr. Hughes proposes a test for board school teachers. All three positions we take to be absolutely sound. The first would be readily admitted by most managers of church schools, and would be verified in practice by all. As for the second, we could ourselves give a lesson on the Apostles' Creed without violating the compromise, but

A BACK-YARD CONTEST

Mr. Wolff Covers His Rear Premises with a Three Story Structure.

MRS. GROH OBJECTS WITH A FENCE

Mr. Stafford Threatens to Put Up a Brick Wall, and a Banker Is in Danger of Losing Most of His Light.

Residents on the north side of West Ninety-first Street and the south side of West Ninety-second Street, between Central Park and Columbus Avenue, are much agitated concerning a triangular fight between Abraham Wolff of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 Pine Street, who lives at 47 West Ninety-first Street; his next-door neighbor, Mrs. Julia Groh, wife of Brewer Groh of the M. Groh & Son Brewing Company, the owner and occupant of the house 49 West Ninety-first Street, and William B. Stafford, Vice President of the North River Savings Bank, who lives at 50 West Ninety-second Street, directly in the rear of Banker Wolff's house.

It seems that Mr. Wolff has no appreciation of the beauties or healthfulness of a back yard, and during the Summer months has proceeded to occupy that adjunct to his premises by erecting a three-story extension that is within four feet of the fence that divides his property from that of Mr. Stafford.

On the westerly side of the extension Mr. Wolff has caused to be built a large bay window that projects to a point within three inches of Mrs. Groh's fence, materially affecting the light of her residence, and, inasmuch as the bay windows command a view of her windows, interfering, Mrs. Groh alleges, with her inalienable right of privacy.

Mrs. Groh and Mr. Stafford both protested against Mr. Wolff's building proclivities, but in vain. The extension was completed a few days ago, and Mr. Wolff called in his friends and neighbors to admire the handsome addition to his home that he had made by filling up his back yard.

Mrs. Groh has been spending the Summer at her country residence, and has not yet returned to town. She, however, had been fully apprised of Mr. Wolff's building plans, and a day or two ago the Wolff family were amazed to see a small army of workmen invade Mrs. Groh's back yard, bringing with them a quantity of sheet iron, steel columns, and braces, and begin the excavation of a deep trench.

Mr. Wolff became alarmed. It was obvious that his next-door neighbor was going to give practical expression to her objection to Mr. Wolff's big extension and overlooking windows by erecting a big fence.

Inquiries were made, and it was learned that the Building Department had accepted plans for the erection of a thirty-foot iron fence on the line between 47 and 49 West Ninety-first Street. This fence is to be of solid iron, without an aperture from top to bottom, extending the entire length of Mrs. Groh's property. It is to come within three inches of Mr. Wolff's bay window, and the beautiful view of his neighbor's domestic arrangements that the banker had expected to obtain from that window will be securely obscured by the iron fence, which, by the way, it is purposed to paint black.

It was now Mr. Wolff's turn to protest, but his protestations were as much in vain as when his neighbors objected to his proposed extension.

Mrs. Groh offered to buy Mr. Wolff's house at a figure $3,000 in advance of what he paid for it, but the banker refused to sell. When he heard that Mr. Stafford intended building a towering brick wall on the rear line of his property, Mr. Wolff's cup of bitterness was full to overflowing. He was in danger of being completely walled in by his neighbors. So he betook himself to his legal adviser, who obtained a temporary injunction restraining Mrs. Groh from building her proposed iron fence. Justice Barrett will decide in the Supreme Court to-morrow whether Mrs. Groh shall be restrained permanently. Mr. Stafford is awaiting the result of this proceeding before commencing the construction of his wall.

Isaac Flammer, attorney for Mrs. Groh, and is confident that the injunction will be dissolved and that Mr. Wolff will ultimately be so fenced in that he will not enjoy any daylight except that which enters his house from the skylights and the windows facing the street.

The Wolff and Groh residences are handsome four-story brownstone houses. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the Wolff residence yesterday, Mrs. Wolff showed him over the extension and pointed out the trench and ironwork in her neighbor's yard.

"We are confident," she said, "of having the injunction made permanent. Mrs. Groh's action is purely one of spite. Haven't we got a right to build an extension in our back yard if we so desire? We deny that we are excluding light and air from Mrs. Groh, and the only window that overlooks her premises is the bay window.

Mrs. Groh is out of town, and the house is locked up, so that her opinion of the matter could not be learned. Residents in the street, however, told the reporter that she had the sympathy of all her neighbors, property owners being of the opinion that if every person who felt so disposed were permitted to fill up his backyard with three-story extensions, the value of surrounding property would be destroyed.

THE PEARY ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Prof. Salisbury Starts for Chicago—Others Go to New-York Thursday—No Greely Party Remains.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 24.—Prof. Salisbury of the University of Chicago, second in command of the Peary relief expedition, left here yesterday, passage being offered to him on the cable steamer Mina, bound for Sydney, as it is imperative that he reach Chicago by Tuesday next.

The other members of the expedition will await the departure of the steamer Sylvia, which sails on Thursday directly for New-York. They will carry all their scientific collections, which to-day they are busy preparing for shipment.

The party's collection of photographs is also unique, comprising several thousands and covering every point of interest in West and North Greenland.

The story about the discovery of the bones of some of the Greely party is not generally believed. Lieut. Peary assured representative of The United Press that there was no truth in it, and others of the party corroborated him. Nevertheless, the crew contend it is a fact that such remains were discovered.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS

Corp. Unterwagner Contracted Consumption During the Brooklyn Strike.

Corp. John Unterwagner of the First Battery was buried Monday with military honors. Corporal Unterwagner, while doing duty at the Brooklyn trolley strikes, contracted a severe cold, which developed into hasty consumption, from which he died.

The First Battery assembled at its armory, on Forty-fourth Street, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., Capt. Louis Wendel in command, and headed by its band, marched to the residence of Corp. Unterwagner's parents, in West Thirty-fifth Street. It had with it one gun and one caisson, drawn by eight snow-white horses. Arriving at the house, it was drawn up at "present sabres." Six men of the deceased's former section, acting as pall bearers, carried the casket, draped in the American flag, and placed it on the caisson. His helmet and sabre were put on top of the casket, to be buried with him. As the body was carried from the house the buglers blew "taps."

The procession moved to the Lutheran Cemetery. Upon arriving at the grave three volleys were fired.

Corporal Unterwagner was considered by Capt. Wendel and members of the First Battery as one of its ablest men, and much regret was felt at his untimely death.

A Legacy for a Convict.

SING SING, Sept. 24.—Emil Schrader, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, received word that he had been left a legacy of about $6,000 by his father, who died in Germany. He is sick in the hospital with valvular disease of the heart and asthma. Warden Sage says that he does not think Schrader will live to serve the rest of his term, about two years and nine months, to enjoy his money.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Dwellings on the West Side—The Bathgate Sale Postponement—Offerings at Auction.

Much regret was expressed yesterday at the postponement of the sale of the lots belonging to the Bathgate estate, which was to have been held by Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. to-morrow. Mr. Meyer, besides advertising the fact of the postponement, has sent postal cards to the same purport to all who have sent for circulars of the sale.

Messrs. Francis Crawford & Son have sold, at about $38,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 49 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 60, with extension, by 100.8½.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Caroline Levy the four-story dwelling 160 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20.10 by 60 by 102.2.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Horace Porter and others, trustees, the five-story brick tenement, 550 West Fiftieth Street, 15 by 112.5⅜ by 18.0⅜ by 102.5, at $10,000, and to the same, at $10,000, the three-story brick factory 552 West Fiftieth Street, 30.1 by 102.5 by 32.9½ by 93.6.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold under foreclosure, at $2,000, to the plaintiffs, the Hebrew Mutual Benevolent Society, the property on the west side of Hoffman Street, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Hoffman, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Frederick P. Forster, referee, 479 and 481 Water Street, south side, 94.8½ feet east of Pike Slip, 41.6 by 160, one and two-story brick and frame buildings and coal yard.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. L. N. Hunt, referee, plot on west side of Nagle Avenue, 450 feet south of Elwood Street, 141.4 by 228.10 by irregular. Due on judgment, $760.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Augusta G. Barnes to 149 to 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 141.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 83.4 by 98.9, four four-story brick tenements, with three-story brick tenement in rear.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, 220 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 201.6 feet east of the Boulevard, 18.9 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling.

On the grounds, near the station at White Plains, by Philip A. Smyth, 58 villa plots of one acre and one-half acre each, part of the White Plains Park. The sale begins at 3 P. M. Trains leave the Grand Central Station at 2:15 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-third Street, north side, and East River, four-story brick storage house and factory, by Samuel Howe, 989 Lexington Avenue; cost, $45,000.

Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner, two three-story frame stores and dwellings, by H. Benjamin of 2,386 Third Avenue; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Brook Avenue, four-story brick tenement, by John A. Knox of Tappan Street and Marion Avenue; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of McComb's Dam, one-story frame shed, by Gilbert Tilt of 4 Warren Street; cost, $250.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 188 feet north of Terrace View Avenue, one-story frame shed, by F. P. Hummel of 1,503 Third Avenue; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 88.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, one-story brick store, by Edward Stedwell of 33 Morningside Avenue; cost, $600.

Brook Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Elton Avenue, two four-story brick stores and tenements, by Em.l Goldner of 921 Brook Avenue; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 151 and 153 Park Row, two three-story brick stores and dwellings, by Ernest Platt; cost, $16,000.

No. 121 Madison Avenue, by The 121 Madison Avenue Company, alterations to a thirteen-story brick apartment house; cost, $3,000.

No. 12 West Tenth Street, by Josephine L. Price, alterations to a four-story brick apartment house; cost, $1,000.

No. 232 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Augusta Herz, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 330 East Thirtieth Street, by Francis H. Ross and Hugh J. Keenan, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $500.

Nos. 138 and 140 Prince Street, by Mrs. Mary E. Abbott, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $400.

No. 874 St. Nicholas Avenue, by Mary J. MacRae, alterations to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 710 East Fourteenth Street, by Eagle Pencil Company, alterations to a one-story brick factory; cost, $1,200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Forty-first Street, southeast corner water front, three four-story brick storage buildings, 66.9 by 200; cost, $87,000. The Bush Company, Limited, owners.

Grant Street, north side, 75 feet east of East Thirty-fifth Street, a two-story frame stable, 25 by 16; cost, $250. F. Walleben, owner.

Sutton Street, east side, 278.9 feet north of Driggs Avenue, three three-story frame flats, 25 by 60; cost, $14,100. O. W. Humphry, owner.

Cleveland Street, east side, 320 feet north of Arlington Avenue, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 30 by 25; cost, $3,500. Mrs. W. E. Frank, owner.

Bath Avenue, north side, 30 feet west of Bay Nineteenth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 50; cost, $3,500. Staybor estate, owner.

Fourth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street, a three-story brick flat, with store, 25.2 by 62; cost, $7,000. James G. Carroll, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

MADISON ST, s s, 105.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 20x90; Arnold Kohn and wife to the State Bank $1

MADISON ST, s s, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100; Wolf Fein to Sarah Fein.. 1

9TH AV, e s, 23 ft s of 22d St, 20x65; William B. Riker to Andrew J. Riker.... 1

10TH AV, s w corner of 33d St, 19.7x54.7x19.7x54.9; Thomas C. Boylan and wife to Warren S. Burt 2,350

74TH ST, s s, 222 ft w of 9th Av, 20x102.2; William B. Riker to Andrew J. Riker 1

64TH ST, 252 West; John H. Montgomery and wife to James L. Montgomery 10

75TH ST, 47 West; Harry W. Umberfield to Dulcena P. Mowry 1

9TH AV, e s, 42.2 ft n of 84th St, 20x125; Samuel M. Roosevelt to Augusta E. Roosevelt 1

94TH ST, 68 East; Henry Schmidt and Hartmann Schmitt and wives to Sarah Spencer, ex. prop. and..... 1

59TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4; Joseph H Myers and wife to Joseph B. Bloomingdale 1

132D ST, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100; Charles M. Porcher to Theodore Dieterlen 10,000

122D ST, 339, 341, and 343 East; David F. Porter to Fannie M. Porter 1

129TH ST, s s, 180.4 ft e of Park Av, 20x99.11; Sarah Spencer to Henry and Hartmann Schmidt, ex. prop. and..... 10

107TH ST, n s, 99 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Benedict H. Merzbacher to Alexander Litt..... 1

122D ST, 339, 341, and 343 East; Fannie M. Porter to David F. Porter..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Max Bloom and wife to Alexander Haft..... 1

103D ST, 109 and 111 West; Hugo D. Rosendorf and wife to Henry Junge..... 44,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 702; George Darker and wife to Charles D. Ward..... 100

LOT 398 of map of Section A of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to James S. Dalton..... 1,200

113TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft w ot 8th Av, 16.6x100.11x16.8x100.11; Henry Junge and wife to Hugo D. Rosendorf..... 44,000

138TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Boulevard or Public Drive, 100x99.11; Wilhelmina Siebert to John Jefferson..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; John Jefferson and wife to Richard H. Clarke..... 16,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Wilhelmina Siebert 10

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Sarah G. Parrott to Max Bloom, ex. prop. and..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam av, 75x99.11; Mary E. Parrott to Sarah G. Parrott 6,400

155TH ST, n s, 370 ft w Elton Av, 25x100; Peter Knoblock and wife to Elizabeth Malone..... 6,000

GRANT AV, e s, 138.8 ft n of 164th St, 20x112.10x20x111.11; William E. Brooker and wife to John Somerville..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, south part of Lot 18, map of Woodstock, 22d Ward; Thomas D. Reilly to Thomas Daly..... 1,950

UNION AV, e s, 181.6 ft s of 169th St, 18.6x irregular; James J. Hart to Joseph Lieberty and another..... 1

TINTON AV, s e s, 175 ft s w of Pontiac St, 25x108; The Model Building and Loan Association to Catherine Keelon..... 2,400

MORSE AV, n w s, Lot 91, map of Morrisania; Lizzie Kronenberger and husband to Arthur Gorsch..... 1

LOT 176, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Edward S Prince..... 2,590

LOT 198, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles L. Henne..... 300

LOTS 325 and 326, same map; same to Ellen F. Kelly..... 810

LOT 327, same map; same to Rhody J. Kennedy 405

LOT 317, same map; same to Gustav A. Peterson 410

LOT 207, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick Gedan..... 400

LOT 201, same map; same to Michael J. Slattery 395

LOT 320, same map; same to Robert P. Dempsey 460

LOTS 209 and 210, same map; same to James Canon..... 800

LOT 236, same map; same to Emil G. Heibig 380

LOTS, 196, 227, and 316, map same; same to Michael Lilly..... 1,295

LOT 285, same map; same to Joseph Schwarz 385

LOT 232, same map; same to John E. Ungluabe 370

LOT 191, same map; same to Rudolph Wittekind 395

LOTS 383 and 384, same map; same to Patrick Riley..... 880

LOT 474, same map; same to James Dorsey, Jr..... 425

LOTS 404 and 405, same map; same to Carl Bohmler..... 850

LOTS 166, 318, 319, and 332, same map; same to Patrick Street..... 1,925

LOTS 63, 64, 215, 216, 217, and 436, same map; same to Martin J. Klug..... 2,660

LOTS 173 and 203, same map; same to Edward E. Shunsky..... 1,200

LOT 189, same map; same to Michael McInerney 550

LOT 170, same map; same to Sophia Wahn..... 645

LOTS 343, 344, and 328, same map; same to Nelson Forsberg..... 1,250

LOT 317, same map; same to James Bracken..... 310

LOTS 524 and 525, same map; same to James Bradley..... 955

LOT 140, same map; same to Martha Connors..... 400

LOT 239, same map; same to William Meyer 435

LOT 145, same map; same to John McDermott..... 385

LOT 102, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; same to Julia Kennedy..... 395

Recorded Leases.

BOWDISH, Jennie C., to Julius Scott; 338 East 79th St, 3 years..... $800

BUTZ, Charles J., to Henry Russell; basement 6th Nassau St, 5 years..... 600

CORN, Henry, to Leo Tourel; parlor floor, &c., 126, 128 5th Av, 7 years..... 10,000

CARBONE, Rocco, to Palmo Labraco; store, 232 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 468

McGOWAN, John, to Herman Eggeling; 114 Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 65th St, 4 7-12 years..... 2,000

RANKEN, Helene and others to John F. Sweeney; 322 Greenwich St, 6 years $3,000. 3,500

WALKER, Margaret, and another to Frederick Hettinger; store, 2,284 8th Av, 5 years..... 980

Recorded Mortgages.

BYRNES, Patrick J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 318, 319, 322, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... $600

BRACKEN, James, to same; Lot 617, same map, 3 years..... 150

BRADLEY, James, to same; Lots 524 and 525, same map, 3 years..... 487

BLOOM, Max, and wife to H. H. Davis; n s of 140th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,200

CLIFFORD, Annie L., to Maria C. Scott; n w corner of 92d Av and Bathgate Place, 3 years..... 2,000

CLARKE, Richard H., to John Jefferson; s s of 138th St, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 7,440

CHRISTIE, George H., and wife to Julia E. Cameron; n s of 115th St, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 19,000

DALTON, James S., to 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 398, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 690

DONOHUE, Annie, to Maurice Mayer; s e s of Lorillard St, Lot 125, map of heirs of William Powell, 1 year..... 5,000

FLOYD, John G., to William H. Crittenden; 90 John St, 1 year..... 1,000

FISCHER, Katharina, to R. A. B. Dayton, trustee; s s of 145th St, 460 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 2,800

HELBIG, Emil, to E. B. Levy; Lot 236, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 190

HENNE, Charles L., to same; Lot 190, same map, 3 years..... 195

JUNGE, Henry, and wife to H. D. Rosendorf; 108 West 108d St, 2 years..... 2,000

KELLY, Thomas J., and wife to A. A. Roby; s s of 142d St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 31,000

SAME to Hannah A. Martin; s s of 142d St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, demand..... 3,000

KEELON, Catharine, to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven, s e s of Tinton Av, 175 ft sw of Pontiac St, installments 1,750

KEARNS, Ellen, to George M. Miller and another, trustees; 667 East 142d St, 5 years..... 15,000

KLUNDER, Stephen, and wife to Robert Caterson; sw s of 11th Av, Lot 385, map of Wakefield, 3 years 2,000

KENNEDY, Rhody J., and wife to E. B. Levy; Lot 327, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 202

LABATUT, George, and another to C. J. McDermott; 108 West Washington Place, 1 year 500

LOUGHRAN, Joseph A., and wife to Thomas R. Loughran; 205 East 116th St, 1 year 1,500

LOWE, Ira, to Albert Zimmermann; 1,150 2d Av, demand 500

Montgomery, James L., to H. A. Bogert; s s of 84th St, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years 27,500

McDERMOTT, John, to E. B. Levy, Lot 145, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years... 200

PORTER, David F., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 389 to 343 East 122d St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 15,000

PATTERSON, Howard, to W.W. Edwards; e s of Bainbridge Av, 208.7 ft s of Travers St, 1 year..... 1,000

PRINCE, Edward S., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 170, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 8 years..... 1,320

PETERSON, Gustav A., and wife to E. B. Levy; Lot 317, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 200

REILLY, James, and wife to W. H. Sloane; s s of 104th St, 69 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 7,500

STUCKEL, Frederick, and wife to Frederick L. Stuckel and wife; n w s of Avenue A, 23 ft s w of 17th St, 5 years.... 5,000

SLATTERY, Maggie J., to E. B. Levy, Lot 201, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 197

SLUMSKY, Edward E., to E. E. Slumsky; Lot 173, map same, 3 years..... 400

SPENCER, Sarah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 129th St, 180.1 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to E. B. Levy; Lot 235, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.. 192

WESTON, Maria, to J. S. Stearns; n w s of High Bridge, or Ogden, Av, 500 ft s w of Union St, 1 year..... 750

WITTEKIND, Rudolph, to E. B. Levy; Lot 191, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 197

WAHN, SOPHIE, to same; Lot 170, same map, 3 years..... 300

WARD, Charles D., to George Dalker; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 67.5 ft n of 145th St, 1 year..... 5,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Jared W., to F. A. Snow..... 1

GERATY, Annie M., to A. J. Kerwin..... 6,000

KLUSMANN, Jacob C., administrator, to Joseph H. Bearns..... 11,000

LOUGHRAN, Thomas R., to Mary Silverstone 1,500

RICHARDSON, T. Chesley, to Charles R. Gould 12,000

STEERS, Catharina, to Bessie Cohen..... 3,072

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company..... 1

SAME to Jared W. Bell; three assignments 8

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Hudson City Savings Institution 10,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Jared W. Bell.... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100 ft front; Garret A. Wanmaker against Ruth A. Wallace, owner; Dennis J. Menton, contractor $300

50TH ST, 528 West; same against Dennis J. Menton, owner and contractor 620

MANHATTAN AV and 102D ST, n e corner, 98x100.11; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company against Howard E. and Harry M. Van Orden, owners and contractors 911

COLUMBIA ST, 88; Industrial Brick Company against Louis Leese, owner; Balthasar Biehl, contractor 98

CANNON ST, 87; same against same.... 140

4TH ST, 268 and 270 East; Austin O. Ames against Herman Wertheim, owner; Louis Zimmerman, contractor..... 2,200

5TH AV, 699; William Murphy against Charles A. Purdy and Caroline S. Shannon, owners; Mulhearn Steam Heating Company, contractors 340

28TH ST, 502 West; Ravitch Brothers against Mary E. B. Byrne, owner; John Byrne, contractor 80

39TH ST, 107 East; Charles Plock and others against Paul D. Cravath, owner; George W. Hulsarth & Co., contractors 24

Lis Pendens.

2D AV and 78TH ST, n w corner, 41.8x82.2; the rector, &c., of Grace Church against Thomas Donion and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

115TH ST, 20 West; Elisabeth Reinhardt against Jane E. C. Reynolds and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MECHANIC ST, n s, adjoining lands of P. Rice, 37 ft front; Mary A. Brinckerhoff against William F. Pringle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

28TH ST, 221 East; Solomon Jacobs against William B. M. Jordan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Advantages of Travel.

From The Somerville Journal.

A man may travel from Boston to San Francisco without seeing very much, if he plays whist for half of the time and sleeps the other half.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, October 8, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION

To close the Estate of George G. Nickles, deceased, under the direction of Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,

The Choice & Valuable Properties

No. 79 & 111 Nassau Street,
151 Mercer Street,
34 Gansevoort Street,
9 Hubert St., s. e. cor. Collister St.,
741 Greenwich Street,
228 West 13th Street,
181 West 4th Street, running through to 124 Washington Place,
34 & 404 6th Avenue,
105 Greenwich Avenue,
147 Waverly Place, and
6 Beekman Place.
Also valuable lot on West 116th Street,
and the leasehold premises, No. 55 King Street.

For Book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

Bathgate Estate,

LATE PROPERTY OF

CHARLES B. BECK, deceased.

The sale of the 176 lots, advertised to take place on

Thursday, Sept. 26, 1895,

by

PETER F. MEYER & CO., Auctioneers,

IS

Adjourned Indefinitely.

Due notice will be given personally and by the public press when the sale will take place hereafter.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THE GROUNDS AT

WHITE PLAINS PARK, TO-DAY,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 3 P. M.,

58 BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS,

1 ACRE AND ½ ACRE EACH.
HARLEM R. R., GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 2:15.
FOR MAPS APPLY TO
PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
11 PINE ST.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
256 BROADWAY.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB BUILDING,
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 WEST 40TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.

For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

75 EAST 54TH ST., CORNER PARK AV. Choice single corner apartment; Rent, $900. Elevator, steam heat, hall boy, electric light. Apartment next door at lower rent. Apply to janitor, 73 East 54th St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A PRETTY, COZY STUDIO, WITH LIVING apartments attached, to let in central location, comprising entire floor; rent, $650, with studio window; also smaller apartment for bachelors, $450. Apply 24 East 42d St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

200 EAST 69TH ST.—Corner and adjoining buildings; steam-heated apartments of six and seven rooms; conveniently arranged and tastefully decorated; rents, $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

A HANDSOMELY AND FULLY FURNISHED Apartment on Park Av.—Seven rooms; butler's pantry and bath; elevator; steam heated, and hall attendance; Winter season or year. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

A CHARMING 9-ROOM AND BATH APARTment, 21st St., near 5th Av.; single house; 28 feet wide; all outside windows; elevator and hall attendance. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

51ST ST., 417 WEST.—10 rooms and bath; mantel mirrors; first-class order; $850; keys in 425. JOS. CORBIT & CO., 23d St. and 9th Av.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Charles H. Burckett made an assignment yesterday of the drug manufacturing business carried on under the style of Kirby & Burckett at 24 Liberty Street and at West and Eagle Streets, Brooklyn, to Herman Cantor without preference. It is a limited partnership, in which Mr. Burckett is the general partner and David D. Kirby and William H. Aymar are special partners, for $25,000. The liabilities are about $60,000, with assets in excess of that amount, principally in the factory plant. A meeting of creditors will be called soon, when it is expected that a suitable arrangement will be made for a speedy resumption of the business.

—The schedules of Frederick C. Durant of 1 Broadway, owner of the Prospect House at Blue Mountain Lake, in the Adirondacks, show liabilities of $81,720, nominal assets of $13,780, and actual assets of $2,280. The principal creditors are Howard M. Durant, $46,600; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, $7,800; George W. Tunnicliff of Richfield Springs, $7,700; Charles M. Leo of Philadelphia, $4,554, and Charles Platt, Jr., of Philadelphia, $2,030.

—Judgment for $81,719 was entered yesterday against Oscar M. Dunham, in favor of the Cassell Publishing Company, for money which he misappropriated between Feb. 24, 1890, and June 19, 1893, while President of the company, amounting to $52,127 and interest, and for $19,814 in stock of the company. Mr. Dunham disappeared in 1893, and his whereabouts are still, it is said, unknown.

—M. B. Ochs's Sons, manufacturers of sweaters at 380 Church Street, failed yesterday, and deputy Sheriff Whoriskey took charge of their place of business on confessed judgments in favor of Minnette Ochs for $5,788 and Moses Seligman for $267. Herman Joseph issued replevins against them to the Coroner for $1,200. The liabilities are about $36,000, and the assets about $15,000 in stock.

—William Blaikie has been appointed receiver for Albert Menet, formerly an advertising agent in this city, by Judge Northrup of Syracuse, N. Y., on the application of Fannie L. Cary. He is interested in the proceeds of an insurance policy, and was served with the summons in the case at Dannemora, N. Y., on Dec. 17 last.

—William J. Lippmann has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Morris Fagenson, manufacturer of women's underwear, formerly of 42 Walker Street, on the application of Meyer Solomon. His factory was damaged by fire in March last, and was insured for $22,000.

—Attachments aggregating $8,798 have been received by the Sheriff against the O'Neill & Knett Company, which manufactures silk ribbons at Paterson, N. J., the first of which were obtained by Horwitz & Hershfield, for Charles Scheuer and Scheuer Brothers, for $1,291.

—Application was made yesterday to Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas by Hays & Greenbaum for a receiver for the business of E. E. Kipling, diamond importer at 182 Broadway, on behalf of J. C. G. Cottier, a large creditor.

—Charles Leger has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles B. Redhead and Frank W. Suydam, real estate brokers of 96 Broadway, on the application of John Jacob Astor, on a claim for rent of their office.

—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday took possession of the factory of Krenrich & Kemmer, cabinetmakers at 123 Mott Street, on an execution for $1,840, in favor of William Kemmer, on nine notes.

—The Norristown (Penn.) Shoe Company has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities, $33,000; assets not announced.

City Real Estate for Sale.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

36 & 38 Nassau St., NEW YORK. | 189 Montague St., BROOKLYN.

MAX DANZIGER, President.

Examines and insures titles to Real Estate.
Lowest Rates; No Disbursements charged.
(Special Rates to Real Estate Dealers.)
Money to loan at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. on good city property.

304 W. 115

3-story High-stoop Brown-stone

Perfect order. Apply to

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

Nos. E. Cor. 138th St. & 8th Ave.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—THE LAST OF THE NEW THREE-STORY DWELLINGS, WEST 89TH ST.; LARGE PARLOR, FOYER HALL, DINING ROOM, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; HOUSE IS 20x70, LOT 100 FEET; THE BEST ARRANGEMENT EVER DESIGNED FOR LIVING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE WITH FEW SERVANTS.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

NIAGARA FRONTIER.

Careful investors should study the great development going on between Buffalo and Niagara Falls since the successful start of the great new electrical power. There are many opportunities for sound investments in real estate. For full particulars apply to S. ROGER MITCHELL, 56 Pine St., New-York.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

ON LENOX HILL, South of 70th St.

22 feet x large extension x100.5.
A modernized house; electric lighting; new exposed plumbing; five baths; indirect steam heating; artistic decorations; exposed sunny rear; price, $75,000; terms easy.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

A.—BARGAIN!!!! 267 WEST 127th ST.—Elegant three-story and basement 17-foot dwelling. N. B.—Reduced to $13,000; immediate executor's sale. Keys from A. K. STEVENSON & CO., city real estate appraisers, auctioneers, and brokers, 177 Broadway; branch office, 328 West 125th St.

A BARGAIN.

85th St., near Central Park West, four-story and basement b. s. house, with b. p. ext.; hard-wood trim; excellent order. Price only $30,000. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CONSTABLE BUILDING,
Fifth Av., N. E. cor. 18th St.

This new and magnificent building is now ready for occupancy and can be inspected at all times. Elevators running. Covers plot 100x200 feet.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES FOR RENTAL.

This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish. Contains all modern improvements and all space on every floor has perfect light. Six rapid-running elevators, four at 5th Av. and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PLANS APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent.
1 MADISON AVENUE, Cor. 23d Street, and 9 Pine Street.

FRONT ST., NEAR PECK SLIP.
Four-story building, 28x50; now vacant; water-tight cellar; watchman on premises, 233 Front St. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 Broadway.

IN VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—45 minutes from City Hall; apartments suitable for light manufacturing; best business location; rent low. Box 80, Flushing, L. I.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

Town Houses and Apartments,

Furnished and unfurnished. Season or year. Some exceptionally exquisite and choice. Our managers are prepared to call with full information. THE WM. S. ANDERSON CO.,
24 EAST 42D ST.,
3D AV., COR. 72D ST., 255 WEST 116TH ST.,
150 BROADWAY

NEW PUBLICATIONS

IK. MARVEL'S NEW VOLUME

ENGLISH LANDS, LETTERS, AND KINGS. Queen Anne and the Georges. Vol. III. By Donald G. Mitchell. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

"What delicacy there is! What a tender humor; what gentle and regaling lapses of quaint thought that beguiles and invites, and is soothing and never wearies!" Dr. Mitchell says in writing in this volume of the works of Charles Lamb. And so we take his words and apply them to his writings as most appropriate to express the thoughts that the reading public have entertained for him and his delightful writings for decades—writings that appeal to one with a force that brings one's best nature to the fore, and accomplishes much by making him more humane, more thoughtful, more considerate of the little as well as of the great things of life, ennobles him and, through him, elevates and softens his surroundings.

His books we have always read and enjoyed, and his last we read and enjoy with the same satisfaction and the same feeling of thanks that it was written. From Dr. Mitchell's letter of dedication, in which he inscribes his book to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, to the last word in his volume the reader is treated to a "relishy smack" of good things, written in a style and after a manner that he will find nowhere else. The period he covers will be found more interesting than those embraced in his two other volumes, for the reason that the works of which he writes and the personalities of their authors are more generally known than those of the earlier periods, and even though the former volumes are extraordinarily attractive, this one will be found to be even more attractive than they.

The days of Queen Anne and the Georges were but such a short time back, and contained so much that was of the utmost importance to us as a people, that they seem but yesterday; and so with their writers; they were such friends of our childhood and young manhood that it is almost impossible to believe we had not a personal acquaintance with them. Under the ripe judgment of our author, whose genial smile and pleasant voice may almost be seen and heard between his lines, the past becomes the present; his friends become our friends; the good that he sees in their lives and writings we see, and the evil that he discovers and mentions in sorrow and with pity we discern and regret with him. His kindly judgments and criticisms are of the highest order, and his style—well, it is just his style, and holds a place by itself in our literature. Of George III. he writes:

In short, he was one of those methodic, obstinate, sober, stiffly religious, conventional, straight-backed, economic, terrific, excellent men whom we all like to look at, and read about, but rather than to live with. As a schoolmaster, he would have set the old lessons in Cocker (if it were Cocker) and recognized nothing better; and if the sums were not done, you would hear of it. "What, what! not done? sums not done!" And then the old red ruler, and the hand put out, and a spat, and another spat. This was George III. "These colonists not going to pay taxes, eh? and throwing tea into Boston Harbor! What, what? Pounds! Punish the rebels! Punish 'em well! I'll teach 'em. Flinging tea overboard—what—eh?"

Can we not see the obstinate, terrific, excellent man that we would rather read about than live with and hear the "spat, spat" as he administers punishment, which he considers to be merited, to his unruly colonists? Do the author's words not fix indelibly in our memories the King, the man, and his idea of how the colonies were to be retained as fully as pages of writing could have done? Again, in writing of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, although much more is given, their lives and habits are made fully known in the following charming bit of writing:

Mrs. Sheridan proved a much better wife than the conditions of marriage promised, and I suppose that she was, in a way, contented with the ribbons and fine gowns and equipages he provided for her when he could, and with his unctuous, tender speeches and his fame, and an occasional tap under the chin—and with his forgetfulness of her when he went to the clubs or the greenroom or the tavern, as he did very often, and staid very late. Indeed, staying late was the ruin of him. But this language into which I have fallen—not without warrant—should not convey the idea that this man was a commonplace, dissolute spendthrift; far from it. His spendings were sublimated by a crazy splendor of ungovernable and ill-regulated generosities, in which his Irish nature bubbled over; and his dissipation wore always the blazon of high social cheer; his excesses not sordid or groveling, but they carried a quasi air of distinction, and were illuminated by the glow of his easy talk and the flashes of his wit.

And so, in that easy, generous, conversational way, Dr. Mitchell writes of those whom he loves through their works, and makes us love through his admiration and just appreciation of them, and gives their lives and times a setting through his knowledge of their physical surroundings by bits of description of their lands and Kings, while we follow him, step by step, from Dr. Swift through the glory of the days of Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith to William Wordsworth, with a description of whom and his work we reluctantly lay down the volume.

OLD STORIES IN A NEW FORM

ORMOND. A Tale. By Maria Edgeworth. Illustrated by Carl Schlosser. With an introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

JACOB FAITHFUL. By Capt. Marryat. Illustrated by Henry M. Brock. With an introduction by David Hannay. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

"Ormond" was published in 1817, when Miss Edgeworth was fifty years old. It has always been regarded as one of her freest and gayest works, and her father, who was in his last illness at the time of its production, was very proud of it—perhaps because that estimable old gentleman had a good share in it himself. Miss Edgeworth has left her testimony that he wrote one of its most important chapters, and dictated, from his bed of illness, parts of others. It was in response to his urging that she began the novel as a companion to "Harrington."

But its plot and its chief personages, including King Corny, perhaps the best-known and best-liked of all her characters, are her own, and in this story, perhaps because of his feebleness, her father intruded less of his didacticism than he did in some of her earlier works.

Mrs. Ritchie's introduction, in her usual graceful manner, tells all there is to tell of the history of the book, and embodies a fitting appreciation of it. She calls it "one of the most spontaneous" of Miss Edgeworth's stories, and commends especially the spirit and directness of the opening chapters. The illustrations are many and are remarkably good. The droll and grotesque characters are capitally portrayed by the artist, who also is happy in picturing the various fine ladies whom Harry Ormond encountered in fashionable society.

Thackeray found "Jacob Faithful" a solace for the mind once when he was afflicted by chills and fever on the Mississippi River. Mr. Hannay points out that he even classed it with the "Twenty Years After" of his beloved Dumas. Few mature readers of this era would go so far, even though comparatively few, as there is reason to believe, now read Dumas. We fancy a new edition of this particular romance will be chiefly useful in enabling old fellows to renew their youth. We cannot imagine women reading it with any zest.

Yet it is, on the whole, clean, and it is certainly sprightly, full of incident of a varied character, flavored with Marryat's hearty humor, and as delightfully improbable as the picturesque novel has a right to be. Mr. Hannay reflects that Marryat might have made the work a valuable "document" if he had given in it a true picture of Thames life in the early part of the century—in the days of river pirates, game lumpers, scuffle hunters, and mudlarkers—such as he might have derived the materials for from Mr. Colquhoun's "Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames," and his remarks in this strain help to make his otherwise dry introduction entertaining. But he promptly admits that Marryat would never have dreamed of making a story the medium of useful information.

We have found an hour or so with Jacob, the two Toms and Tommy, Stapleton, Mary, and the big naval officer quite enjoyable, after a lapse of many, many years. Somehow the death of that dear old lady, Jacob's mother, from spontaneous combustion, does not seem nearly so horrible as it used to be, but rather comic. The personages, to be sure, have not much character, but, as Mr. Hannay says, "It is a waste of time, and a rather pedantic form of waste, to seek in 'Jacob Faithful' for what is to be found in Fielding."

SHAKESPEARE

THE ELIZABETHAN HAMLET. A Study of the Sources, and of Shakespeare's Environment, to Show that the Mad Scenes Had a Comic Aspect Now Ignored. By John Corbin. With a Prefatory Note by F. York Powell. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE TEMPLE SHAKESPEARE. 4 vols. King Richard III.; King Henry V.; King Henry VIII.; Hamlet. 32mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. Each, 45 cents.

Mr. Corbin's essay on "Hamlet" is gingerly introduced by a note, in which F. York Powell, Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, carefully avoids committing himself. Mr. Corbin's original idea was to make a "general study of the sources of 'Hamlet,' with a view to clearing up, if possible, some of the literary problems of Shakespeare's play." When he was at Harvard, attending Prof. Barrett Wendell's Shakespeare lectures, the idea came to him that, as the tragic Edgar in "Lear" is the old comic Tom of Bedlam, so Hamlet's madness might have had a comic aspect on the Elizabethan stage. He then wrote a college essay, which since his stay at Oxford he has expanded and rewritten. He says he owes much to Prof. Barrett Wendell. So would the world at large if Prof. Wendell would take time to amplify and explain his statement of the general immorality of country life in New-England in the present day, which is the most significant thing in his published Shakespeare lectures. As a member of the Faculty of a great New-England college, his opinion in this matter deserves attention. Mr. Corbin also says that he used "the two volumes of Furness's admirable 'Variorium Hamlet,'" the slightest use of which, it seems, should have deterred him from entering the field of "Hamlet" discussion without a better equipment than he possesses. To be sure, a whole new library of "Hamlet" literature has grown up since Dr. Furness published the play in his Variorum edition, in 1877, but not a hundredth part of it is of any value. Everything worth saying on the subject has been said over and over. There are no "literary problems" to "clear up." But the young writer who fancies he has discovered a contradiction in the text when Hamlet, after seeing and talking to his father's spirit, speaks of

"The undiscovered country from whose bourne
"No traveller returns"—

is at least piquant, and the publishers, printers, and bookbinders have made his book as pretty as a bonbon box.

***

The four latest volumes of the dainty Temple Shakespeare which have reached us are "Henry V.," "Richard III.," "King Henry VIII.," and "Hamlet." "King Lear" and "Othello" will follow, some change in the order of publication having been made "in response to the wish of one of the principal American universities."

The edition, in spite of the diminutive size of the volumes, is distinctly a critical edition; its text is the best, and it is kept in touch with the latest Shakespearean scholarship. The notes, prefaces, and glossaries of Mr. Gollancz are remarkable alike for their brevity and their comprehensiveness.

A BOOK ABOUT THE THEATRE

ECHOES OF THE PLAYHOUSE. Reminiscences of Some Past Glories of the English Stage. By Edward Robins, Jr. Illustrated. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Mr. Robins tells again the story of the rise of the English theatre from the miracle plays; of the first London theatres, within the walls and in the fields; of the drama in Elizabeth's day and James I.'s; of the Restoration, and Nelly, Anne Bracegirdle, and Betterton; of Dryden, Congreve, and Cibber, Mrs. Mountford and "Poor Will," Cave Underhill, of Farquhar and Vanbrugh. He has a chapter on Macklin, one on Garrick, and one on Sheridan. There is nothing new in his book, and it is not profound, but it is pleasantly written and easy to read.

Its pictures may help to sell it. Few theatrical collectors have been able to secure good copies of all the old plates that are here very fairly reproduced in little. Isaac Taylor's Mrs. Abington as Lady Sadlife, Faber's Mrs. Clive, Taylor's "Gentleman." Smith as Plume, Roberts's drawing of the Spranger Barrys, and many others as rare appear among these illustrations, which also include copies of better known theatrical portraits.

LITERARY NOTES

—Some unpublished letters of Coleridge will be given in a book on "The Gillmans of Highgate," written by a grandson of the Gillmans, who was the poet's friend.

—It is announced by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. that they have nearly ready three new books for boys, written by Dr. Gordon W. Stables, and a story of adventure by Col. Thomas W. Knox, entitled, "Hunters Three; or, Sport and Adventure in Africa."

—In their new popular edition of the novels of Dickens Macmillan & Co. announce as in preparation the following: "Christmas Stories," "Tale of Two Cities," "Uncommercial Traveler," "Our Mutual Friend," and "Edwin Drood, and Other Stories."

—A new volume of the Dictionary of National Biography is about ready, extending the work from Paston to Percy. James Tait writes on Sir John Paston, the letter writer, and on Henry Percy, ("Hotspur";) Edmund Gosse on W. H. Pater, the Rev. Thomas Olden on St. Patrick, R. C. Christie on Mark Pattison, R. E. Graves on Roger Payne, the bookbinder; Dr. Richard Garnett on Thomas Love Peacock, the Hon. George Peel on Sir Robert Peel, the statesman.

—Susan Coolidge has written for the October number of The Atlantic an article on the Countess Potocka, and Alvan T. Sanborn one on "The Wordsworth Country on Two Shillings a Day."

—Miss Alice Balfour, sister of the English Conservative leader, is about to publish a book of travel with the title "Twelve Hundred Miles in an Ox Wagon."

—Mr. Du Maurier is understood to have arranged with a new firm (Platt & Bruce) to bring out a novel, which he will illustrate himself. These publishers have just issued a volume of short stories by Stanley Weyman.

—The Bookman for October, like all the numbers thus far issued, is bright, newsy, and entertaining. It rivals no other literary periodical, simply because there is none like it. There is none so uniformly interesting. When Dodd, Mead & Co. took hold of this enterprise they perhaps expected to lose some money by it; but to do so now would be a strange reward for publishing the best thing of the kind extant.

—"The Scot in America," by Peter Ross, is announced by the Raeburn Book Company, with the following as the table of contents: Introductory, "Pioneers," "Early Colonial Governors," "Revolutionary Heroes," "Ministers of the Gospel," "Artists and Architects," "Men of Letters," "Among the Poets," "Scientists and Inventors," "Merchants and Municipal Benefactors," "Educators," "Statesmen and Politicians," "Scottish-American Societies," "Public Entertainers," "Among the Women."

—Harper's Magazine for October has an unusually varied collection of special articles, as a mere enumeration of them shows: "Hindoo and Moslem," by Edwin Lord Weeks; "At the Sign of the Balsam Bough," by Henry Van Dyke; "Queen Victoria's Highland Home," by J. R. Hunter; "Three Gringos in Central America," by R. H. Davis; "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, and "The German Struggle for Liberty, Part IV.," by Poultney Bigelow. The editor of this periodical, Mr. Henry M. Alden, has just ready his new book, "A Study of Death," which is likely to attract as much attention as did his "God in His World." Mr. Alden's career as editor of Harper's Magazine embraces the whole period of what may be called the modern development of the magazine. More closely to him than to any other person is joined the history of that development. Not only has Mr. Alden made Harper's Magazine what it is; he has in a very considerable degree helped other magazines to become what they are.

—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" is certain to be one of the few romances which, written forty years ago, will be read for a century to come. Its history in a certain way is curious. Published in two volumes in 1855, at a guinea and a half, its success was only moderate. Then came the one volume edition, in 1871, at 7s. 6d., and at once it was in eager demand. The history of a great book, produced at a low price, is further shown by the six-penny edition of "Westward Ho!" of 1889, which had an immense circulation. The Messrs. Macmillan now have in preparation an édition de luxe, with illustrations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CHRIST'S IDEA OF THE SUPERNATURAL. By John H. Denison. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN ENVOY TO JAPAN. By William Elliot Griffis. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

LAST POEMS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE SNOWBALL. By Stanley J. Weyman. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. 40 cents.

FAIRY TALE AND FABLE. Designed for First Year Pupils. An Introduction to Literature and Art. By John G. Thompson and Thomas E. Thompson. 12mo. New-York: The New Century Educational Company.

LE FILLE DE ROLAND. Par Le Vicomte Henri de Bornier. Edited by William L. Montague. 12mo. New-York: William R. Jenkins.

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT IN AMERICA; OR, GLIMPSES OF LIFE IN AN ANGLICAN SEMINARY. By the Rev. Clarence E. Walworth. 12mo. New-York: The Catholic Book Exchange. $1.

LE FRANCAIS IDIOMATIQUE. By Victor F. Bernard. 12mo. New-York: William R. Jenkins.

ATHALIE. By Racine. With a Biography, &c. By C. Fontaine. 12mo. New-York: William R. Jenkins.

PEARS ROASTED ON THE TREES

Superiority of Nature's Cooking Shown on the Estate of Welcome G. Platt in Ozone Park.

The effect of the intensity of the heat of the last four or five days has been exhibited in some of the orchards on Long Island, where the fruit has been actually baked upon the trees.

Welcome G. Platt, a lumberman, and one of the prominent men of Ozone Park, L. I., has a pear tree bearing a small fruit, much of which has been baked—or, perhaps roasted would be a better word in this instance—as it hung upon the trees. The degree of the roasting received varied apparently as the fruit was exposed more or less to the full rays of the sun.

The pears are small—scarcely as large as an ordinary sized Seckel pear. Some of them are so thoroughly roasted that only a small portion of the skin around the blossom remains green and the corresponding part inside the pear white.

The rest of the pear is a dark-brown, the color of oven-baked fruit, but is not sufficiently cooked to be very soft.

The pears are perfectly sound inside, showing that the discoloration is not caused by inside corruption, and, as stated before, roasted almost entirely through.

The roasted portion has the flavor of baked fruit, with a pleasant, sweet taste, which is a recommendation of natural methods for cooking.

ARRESTED FOR EXPOSING POULTRY

Thirteen Butchers Had It Hanging Outside Their Stores.

Thirteen butchers were held for trial in the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon for exposing poultry for sale by hanging it outside their stores. Sanitary Inspector Fox made the complaints.

Isaac Levine of 9 Ludlow Street, M. Rosenberg of 20 Ludlow Street, Abraham Reisner of 36 Ludlow Street, Martha Wilsky of 44 Ludlow Street, A. Dumiger of 49 Essex Street, Vens Minsky of 39 Essex Street, Samuel Kenark of 29 Essex Street, Meyer Wolf of 26 Hester Street, M. Garlock of 22 Essex Street, Harry Garlock of 149 Ridge Street, M. Moloney of 439 Grand Street, S. Pincus of 150 Ridge Street, and Lenia Cohen of 50 Ludlow Street were the persons arrested.

Shorthand in the Evening Schools.

Two classes for the study of phonography during the coming Winter will be organized in Senior Evening School No. 43, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. A competent instructor has been selected to take charge, and any young man over sixteen years old is eligible to the classes. An excellent opportunity will thus be offered to the young men of the upper part of the city to study a subject free of charge which will be the means of gaining them a livelihood, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of this opportunity so that large classes may be formed.

The school will be open every evening—except Saturday—during this week and next from 7:30 to 9 o'clock, for the registration of applicants. Studies will commence Monday, Oct. 7, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Thirty-three Years a Policeman.

Sergt. James Lonsdale, in command at the Grand Central Station, yesterday celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of his appointment on the police force. He joined the department Sept. 24, 1862, and was made Roundsman Dec. 22, 1868. He was made Sergeant on Nov. 25, 1869. When Acting Capt. Robb was retired last Summer Lonsdale was selected to succeed him as commander of the Grand Central Station squad. Sergt. Lonsdale distinguished himself in the draft riots in 1863, and also during the Orange riots in 1871. He received many congratulations yesterday.

Republican Women to Meet.

The Harlem Auxiliary of the Republican Women's National Association has begun its Fall work. Meetings will be held every Friday in the clubhouse of the Men's Harlem Republican Club, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues, at 8 o'clock P. M. All women interested in the growth of Republicanism are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

The President of the club is Mrs. Dr. Edward S. Fridenburg, 2,019 Fifth Avenue.

TEST OF CONSULAR EFFICIENCY

Members of the Modified Civil Service Board Named by Secretary Olney—Subjects of Examination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In accordance with the terms of the proclamation of the President published yesterday, placing the Consular Service under a modified civil service rule, Secretary Olney has designated the board whose duty it shall be to conduct the necessary examinations. These members will be the Third Assistant Secretary of State, the Solicitor of the department, and the Chief of the Consular Bureau, or the persons for the time being discharging the duties of those offices.

The regulations prescribed by Secretary Olney provide for the examinations to be held at the State Department, and by questions and answers in writing, except where specifically designated, when a stenographer will report the proceedings. Among the more important matters upon which applicants will be examined are the following:

General education, including knowledge of languages, business training and experience; the country in which the Consular commercial agent is to reside, its Government, chief magistrate, geographical features, &c.; commercial intercourse and relations with the United States, the exequatur, its nature and use; functions of a Consul or commercial agent as compared with those of Vice Consul or Consular Agent, Minister, or Ambassador; United States merchant vessels in foreign ports, &c.; diplomatic, judicial, and commercial functions, Consular regulations, &c.

The board, immediately upon the conclusion of the examination, is required to report to the Secretary of State, stating whether the candidate is or is not qualified for the particular position applied for, and if the decision is adverse to the candidate, to briefly summarize the grounds of such decision.

STATE CONVENTION W. C. T. U.

Criticism of Religious Papers Which Advertise Spirituous Liquors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The twenty-second annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New-York began this morning. There were over 500 delegates present, representing the different counties of the State.

The first report presented was that on "Heredity," by Mrs. J. C. Fernald. She reported considerable activity on the part of the lecturers on that subject during the past years. She deplored the careless attitude of the general run of humanity concerning such a vital question. She said that the farmers, for instance, paid great attention to the raising of fine blooded stock, but they were utterly indifferent as to the welfare of their progeny. Mrs. Fernald's report was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Anna M. Hart presented her report on the subjects of "Mothers' Meetings" and "Social Purity," and Mrs. A. M. Wickes read her résumé on "Parlor Meetings." Miss Julia Coleman of New-York City presented a report on the subject of "Temperance Literature." She gave many figures concerning the mass of temperance literature and tracts that has been distrubuted during the past year. Miss Coleman made many acidulous remarks anent those religious periodicals which advertise spirituous drinks in their papers. She mentioned in particular one quite noted paper devoted to religious work that regularly gave a great deal of space to a large brewery. Miss Coleman advised some missionary work along these lines.

Miss Mary A. Brown of the Committee on Press Work read a report on the help of the press in reporting the meetings and work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

After the adoption of the foregoing reports, Mrs. Burt proposed the sending of greetings to Miss Susan B. Anthony, who is at present in the city, and invite her to attend the convention. Mrs. Esther McNeil, the woman who made the first temperance crusade, was invited to a seat on the platform. Mrs. McNeil has been an active member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union since its inception. The report of the Committee on History was read by Mrs. G. M. Gardenier, the Recording Secretary.

Thinks He Was Shot by Rival Wooer.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 24.—Matthew Mitchell, nineteen years old, of Woodstown, Salem County, is lying in the Cooper Hospital, this city, in a critical condition. While walking in Woodstown with a young woman Sunday a man jumped out from behind a tree and shot him. The bullet entered his side. The would-be assassin disappeared in the darkness. Mitchell thinks that the man was a rival who was jealous of his taking the young woman out walking.

Mrs. Penfield Decorated by the Sultan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon Mrs. Penfield, wife of United States Consul General Frederic C. Penfield of Connecticut, who is the diplomatic agent of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, the Cordon of the Chefica. set with small jewels. This declaration, says Vice Consul General Horace Lee Washington in his report to the Department, is of very high rank, and the feeling manifested at Cairo by Egyptian officials at the intelligence is such as to be extremely gratifying.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westerland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westerland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Germany, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship George Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM. (Or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
KaiserW.II., Sep.28, 4PM | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM | Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16 | †Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia ....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems .....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM |
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
NEW-YORK .....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNL'D, Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
NOORDLAND....Oct. 2 | FRIESLAND....Oct. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
SEMINOLE ..... Wednesday, Sept. 25
CHEROKEE .....Friday, Sept. 27
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Oct. 1
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM
Lucania, Oct. 12, 8 A. M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, Sept. 28
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot. Sat., Sept. 28, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf. Sat., Oct. 5, 5 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashhagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P.A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

BOSTON, WORCESTER.
The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old